The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,937.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... ,, 28 0
including postage ..... ,, 32 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town... ,, 16 0
including postage ..... ,, 21 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... ,, 2 8
Third Ditto ..... ,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... ,, 0 2½ As.

Per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MADABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched on the 9th May 1871, at noon.

	May.		May.
Leave BOMBAY	9	Leave Tuticorin	17
,, Buttonghurry	10	,, Columbo	18
,, Vingorla	10	,, Galle	19
,, Carwar	12	,, Negapatam	22
,, Mangalore	13	,, Madras	24
,, Cannanore	13	,, Coconada	26
,, Tellicherry	14	,, Visagapatam	27
,, Calicut	14	,, Bimlipatam	27
,, Beypore	14	,, Gopalpore	28
,, Cochin	15	,, False Point	29
,, Alepee	16	Arrive CALCUTTA	30

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry Hills, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on the 8th of May 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence at end of May.)

THE H. M. screw Steam-ship tered tone, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto Brindisi	£40
Ditto Trieste and Venice	£45

exclusive of Wine, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 6th April 1871. Agents.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The APIS, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay about the 1st MAY, and the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about the 8th JUNE. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess 64 per Ton of 20 cubic feet.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£18	£ 7-10
To Suez	£30	£15
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Black Sea, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the Line to G. O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The passage between Alexandria and Trieste is 300 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a considerable fall of temperature between the Island of Candia and the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £15.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class ..... £18 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £40-16 for head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children, over 9 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and re-shipped from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

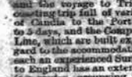
TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by steamers under any Flag will be forwarded from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 5th April 1871.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Bewas.	Dhuruntur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 (	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 1:	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 (	0 9

The Bewas and Dhuruntur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at S.A.B., and Dhuruntur at 1 P.M. The Gorun, Bunder daily at S.A.B., and Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 23, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship EAST, Captain J. de Collandar, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats to take delivery of their respective Goods, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers.

The NEERA carries a Surgeon.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS,

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £30 } Exclusive of
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. ..... } Wines,

The s.s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Coburn, is expected to leave on the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1871.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 6th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. COLUMBIAN (2,180 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain N. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

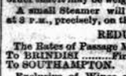
The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—
To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA (3,884 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain C. A. White, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 11th May, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipts for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 8th proximo.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Steamer SUNDA (1,682 Tons, and 300 H.P.), will be despatched to Hongkong early in May, calling at Singapore.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 22nd inst.)

MESSRS. THOMAS WILSON & SONS' new Steam Ship VIRAGO, 1,450 registered tons, Captain Brown.

Like their steamer ORLANDO, which left in February last with a full complement of Passengers, this is a very fast Vessel, with superior Cabin accommodation.

Rates of Passage are

1st class to Suez ..... £ 30
Do. Liverpool ..... ,, 50
2nd do. do. ..... ,, 30

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be procured on board.

Plans of the accommodation may be inspected, and further particulars learned on application to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st May 1871.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO BORDEAUX.

THE first-class Ship EUROPE, 406 tons, Duralles, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FROM MALABAR COAST TO HAVRE.

THE first-class Ship CLEMENTINE, 395 tons, Messac, Commander. For particulars regarding Freight apply to Messrs. Ed. BAUDRY and Co.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE, &c.

MESSRS. JOHN WILLIS and SON'S Magnificent Teak-built Ship THE SPECTACLE, 745 Tons, WILLIAM STUART, Commander.—For particulars regarding Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1871.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To be despatched hence about 25th proximo.)

MESSRS. THOMAS STEPHENS and SONS' Fine Iron Clipper Ship HYDRABAD, 1,349 registered tons, Charles Holewood, Jr., Commander, has extensive and very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

15 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs.
10 ditto Grey T Cloth, 7½ lbs.
20 ditto Grey Drill, 9 lbs.
5 Cases T Red Cambrics.
3 ditto White Jaconets.
4 ditto Union Dhooties.
3 Cases Cut Glassware.

Hummum Street, 3rd May 1871. MENESSE & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£16	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	36	14-10

Including Wines at Table. Without Food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamer from Bombay,

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 1st of June, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 350 per SHARE, being at the rate of 14 per cent. for the year ending 31st December 1870, WILL BE PAID to the Shareholders, at the Company's Office, No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after the 10TH MAY.

Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3RD to the 17TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOMEJEE DINSHAW JILA, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd May 1871.

A REGATTA is proposed to TAKE PLACE for 4 and 5-oared BOATS at 4 P.M. on SATURDAY, 6th May. Entries will be received up to 6 P.M. on FRIDAY, 5th inst., and particulars may be obtained from Captain COWEN, Jerusalem Hotel.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of the WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1st June 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tenders may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and the Forms of Tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, 2nd May 1871.

HOCKIN'S

PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER

has enjoyed a long-established repute. It differs from, and is superior to, all others, in having all the ingredients in one bottle, in being perfectly tasteless, in the case with which it can be taken, in retention of unimpaired strength and quality for an unlimited period, and in being entirely unaffected by damp or any change of climate.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

☞ A liberal discount allowed to Traders.

FOR SALE, a HANSOM CAB and BAY ARAB HORSE. Price Rs. 650. Apply to "G. H." at this Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

GRAND FAMILY PERFORMANCE.

ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL COMPANY.

LAST PERFORMANCE FOR FAMILIES.

THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, 3RD MAY.

KHODABUX, the INIMITABLE KHODABUX, is peculiarly the man to please and amuse a Native Family Audience.

☞ Tickets to be had at the "ORIENTAL EXCHANGE," Fort, and at the "CHABOOK PRESS," Dhobie Talao.

MONSOON SUPPLIES

FOR THE MOFUSSIL.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, take the occasion of the near approach of the Wet Season to solicit from residents in out-stations a renewal of the commands with which they have been so liberally favoured in past years.

AS ALL THE SUPPLIES FOR THE COMPANY'S STORE DEPARTMENT

REACH THEM BY THE SUEZ CANAL and OVERLAND MAILS

Only, they may be relied upon to possess in full perfection the delicacy and freshness of flavour so often impaired or destroyed by long sea voyages. Maintaining in every office respect the high character of their imports, the Company confidently assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and respectfully caution the public against the danger attending the use of stale or inferior Stores generally.

LARGE SUPPLIES JUST RECEIVED

DIRECT FROM

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, GILLON, HOGARTH, MOIR, &c.,

And the first Continental Houses.

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED, AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c. &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS, AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED AND DESICCATED MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

Priced Lists Free on Application.

THE COMPANY'S STOCK OF

WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,

COMPREHENDING

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. as.	Rs. as.
BURGUNDIES, White, Red, and Sparkling, per doz., from	18	8 to 28 0
CHAMPAGNES (by the first shippers)	36	0 to 44 0
CLARETS, of the Company's well-known brands, from	11	0 to 36 0
GREEK WINES	20	8 to 48 0
HOCKS Sparkling and Still	21	0 to 44 0
HUNGARIAN WINES (Red and White)	19	0 to 27 0
MADEIRA (a superb genuine Wine)	38	0 to 42 0
MOSELLES	36	0 to 40 0
PORTS (White's and Graham's)	21	8 to 38 0
SHERRIES (White's Unequalled Wines)	22	8 to 48 0
BRANDIES (of b at brand only)	18	0 to 40 0
GINS, London Old Tom and Hollands	16	0 to 22 0
RUMS, Real Jamaica	18	0 to 24 0
WHISKEYS, Scotch and (L.L.) Irish	18	0 to 21 0
LIQUEURS (Absinthe, Aqua D'Oro, Chartreuse, chino, Rose, Vanille, &c., from per bottle	1	4 to 5 0

Affords a variety of choice at very moderate rates, offered by no other house in the Presidency.

BASS' PALE ALE,

imported through

THE SUEZ CANAL;

bottled by

STONE & Co., & CAMERON & SAUNDERS.

	Cash.	Credit.
	Rs. 3 12	Rs. 4 0
ORDINARY PINTS, in original casks of 8 doz. ... per doz.		
ORDINARY PINTS, examined and repacked ... ditto	3 14	4 2
ORDINARY QUARTS, in original casks of 4 doz. ... ditto	5 12	6 4
ORDINARY QUARTS, examined and repacked ... ditto	6 0	6 8
IMPERIAL PINTS (Stone & Co.) in original casks of 6 doz. ... ditto	4 12	5 4
IMPERIAL PINTS (Stone & Co.) examined and repacked ... ditto	5 0	5 8
IMPERIAL QUARTS (Stone & Co.) in original casks of 3 doz. ... ditto	8 0	8 12
IMPERIAL QUARTS (Stone & Co.) examined and repacked ... ditto	8 4	9 0

N.B.—To Messes and other large Consumers the Imperial Quarts (containing 5 full sized glasses) are recommended both for convenience and economy.

STOUTS;

BY

GUINNESS, BARCLAY, and WHITE & Co.

	Cash.	Credits.
	Rs. 3 14	Rs. 4 2
PINTS, in original Casks of 8 doz. ... per doz.		
Do examined and repacked ... ditto	4 0	4 4
QUARTS, in original Casks of 4 dozen ... ditto	5 12	6 4
QUARTS, examined and repacked ... ditto	6 0	6 8
H. WHITE & Co.'s acetated brand ... ditto	5 8	6 0
Do in original Casks— QUARTS, examined and repacked, ditto	5 12	6 4

THE COMPANY'S IMPORTS OF

CUTLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASS, PORCELAIN, AND STONE WARES,

and other articles of daily domestic use, have been largely extended, and now afford an extensive choice of thoroughly sound wearing goods, at rates with which private import cannot (as formerly) maintain comparison.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TRICHINOPOLY AND PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS,

made expressly to order of Mr. J. NEUBERG; the best Tobacco being selected, and the Cheroots manufactured, under the immediate supervision of his Agents.

TRICHINOPOLY.

THOMPSON'S MUSTER No. 1.
DAWSON'S do. Prime.
NOBLE'S do. do.
BARINGTON'S do. do.

A fresh Batch just received.

PONDICHERRY.

"INDIANA" CIGARS, in Boxes of 250.
"LONG COMMON" in do. of 250.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

BURMAH SHAPED, in Boxes of 100 each.
BARINGTON'S in do. of 100 each.

THOS. BEAR'S TOBACCO, in ½ lb. Tins.

GOLD LEAF HONEY DEW CAVENDISH.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR-HOLDERS.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES.

CLARET, in Quarts and Pints.
BURGUNDIES, in Quarts and Pints.
STILL HOCK in do.
GERMAN WINES.
CHAMPAGNE.
CYDER! CYDER!!
LIME JUICE CHAMPAGNE.
COGNAC VIBUX.
KIRSCHWASSER or CHERRY BRANDY.

J. NEUBERG.

PRINTING MACHINERY, TOOLS and MATERIALS, imported by J. NEUBERG, from Messrs. HUGHES and KIMBER, London.

PRICE LIST FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being offered for sale and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the same not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—J.A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

GENUINE SCOTCH ORANGE MARMALADE, IN TINS,

PREPARED BY

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN.

J. M. & S. direct attention to the superior quality of this article as prepared by them, and invite a comparison with that of other makers. Since season 1871, May now be had from all those Provision-dealers who supply J. M. & Son's numerous preparations.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. *32, 36, 44, and 50 per dozen, single Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. *32, 34, and *39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. *15, 18, 20, 21, 24, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 32, and 36 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 28, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUSTO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion.)
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 35 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—OLD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.
Do. In Hhds., containing 54 Gallons.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh), Fine Pale SHERRY, at Rs. 25 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned are prepared to INSURE COTTON per Austrian Lloyd Steamers for TRIESTE or VENICE at FIVE-EIGHTHS PER CENT. PREMIUM, and for other First Class Steamers at 3/4 per cent., and to ENGLAND via SUEZ CANAL in First Class Steamers at ONE per cent.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents Dresden Insurance Company.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be HELD, in the DURBAR ROOM of the TOWN HALL, on MONDAY, the 8th May 1871, at 2 o'clock precisely, to consider:—

The question of the grant for Police, and to revise the Budget Estimates and Allotments for the current year, and the Finance Committee's Report on these subjects.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 29th April 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION and POLL CAVENDISH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all SHARES of the BOMBAY REGISTERS of the Port Canning Land Investment Company, on which the First Instalment of Rs. 25 per Share, with Interest accrued, shall not have been paid on the 10TH DAY of MAY next, will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED.

MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA, } Liquidators.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the Accounts for the year ending 14th instant, to appoint Directors, and to declare a Dividend.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th April 1871.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED, from the 20TH INSTANT, until the 5TH PROXIMO, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3-30 P.M., when the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION will be PROPOSED:—

"That this Company be wound up voluntarily."

By Order of the Directors.
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers

Bombay, 19th April 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act, 1866, and of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK, Limited, in Liquidation.

Upon hearing Mr. FLETCHER, of the Firm of Messrs. MANISTY and FLETCHER, Attorneys to the Liquidators of the above Bank, and on reading the Affidavit of the said Liquidator, PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE and NOWROJEE MANOCKJEE WADIA, sworn on the 28th day of April, instant, hereunto annexed, and the Exhibit therein referred to, I do order that the said Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee and Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, as such Liquidators as aforesaid, be at liberty forthwith TO PAY into the hands of the Accountant General of this Hon. Court, to the credit of the Bombay Presidency Bank, Limited, in liquidation, Unclaimed Distribution Account, the Sum of RUPEES FOURTEEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED and SIX and ANNAS TWELVE, now in the hands of the said Liquidators; and further that this Order be advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Bombay Samachar," and the "Bombay Jam-i-Jamshed."—Dated this 27th day of April 1871.

L. H. BAYLEY.

MANISTY and FLETCHER,
Attorneys for the Liquidators.

IMPORTANT.

TO BE SOLD,

THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK of Messrs. BADHAM and Co., at a great reduction, and 10 per cent. discount for Cash. This is an opportunity that seldom or never offers itself in India for purchasing

FIRST CLASS GOODS AT LESS THAN LONDON PRICES.

NOTICE TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding home will ensure a saving of 25 per cent. by purchasing their requirements from BADHAM & Co.

Special Goods for the journey and home wear for immediate use.

Overland Trunks from Rs. 22 to Rs. 28.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

Just Published, Rs. 23/8 Cash.

BROUGHTON'S CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.—Fourth Edition: revised, corrected and enlarged, by C. J. WILKINSON, B.A., Official Trustee of Bengal.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

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CELEBRATED

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he privege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	2 p.ct.	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	62
10,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	176½
8,000	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,980
30,00	250	all	2 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	250 par.
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	100	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,020	250	125	nil	National Bank of India	103
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	465

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,685
5,000	150	all		Prem Land & Pier Co. Ltd	120
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	975
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Fort Canning	370

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	18.3.6	p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£20	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	19.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,575
500	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,965
300	5,500	all		Bombay	3,000
850	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	975
1600	150			Broach Mills	220
750	2,000	all		Dhurumsey Spinning	2,825
750	2,000	all	75 p.a.	Great Eastern	2,065
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.a.	Manockji Petit's	1,040
800	2,500	all	80 p.a.	Oriental	2,950
600	2,500	2,400		Royal	2,250

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,075 x d
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,025
750	2,000	850	100 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	670
150	12,000	(1,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,350
300	2,000	11	265 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,290
300	1,000	all	60 do.	Do. New	180
500	1,250	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co	5,600
850	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	5,000	all	300 ps.	Fort Press Co.	150 x d
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,045
208	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,200
250	5,000	1,462	75 ps.	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,140
2,000	400	350	35 ps.	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	320
1000	500	all	300	Prince of Wales Press	1,350
225	2,000	1,00	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras	925
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Pinnerelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company	775

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	775
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanic P'tg Co	24
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treasher & Co.	415
3,000	250	all	5 ps.	Vizgas Patent Slip Co.	100

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

	Date of Liquidation.		
500	20 Jan. '68	Bank of Bombay	20
80	19 Do.	Do. China	1
200	2 Mar. '68	Central Bank	1
...	...	East India Bank	1
200	13 Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	703 May '	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

...	5,200	2,375	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	160 1/16
Do.	30 days' sight	391
Do.	60 days' sight	392
Madras	At sight	Par
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, cash	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-1
Carolus	,, 290
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,, 196
Australian Gold	,,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

[illegible]	106
5 years' do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Market Rate	115

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 2.

Thompson, Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Indore.

Ludmore, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Bangalore.

Robinson, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Kamptee.

Wallace, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Kamptee.

Randall, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Cannanore.

Reid, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Malligaum.

Stewart, Surgeon Major, 15th Hussars, on leave, to Madras.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 2.

Fordyce, Major-General, Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.

Morgan, Captain, 17th Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

Holdsworth, Captain, 1st Native Infantry, on leave, to Simla.

Dodd, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Camp, 18th April 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

6th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain G. A. A. Baker, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Graham, on furlough. Dated 10th April 1871.

Captain R. M. Jennings, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Baker. Dated 10th April 1871.

Captain E. H. R. Kauntze, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Jennings. Dated 10th April 1871.

14th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain R. G. Loch, 20th Hussars, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern, on probation, vice Vanrenen, appointed Adjutant of the 5th Bengal Cavalry. Dated 6th April 1871.

22nd Native Infantry.—Ensign A. S. McRae, 36th Regiment, 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, 41st Native Infantry, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Meacham, appointed officiating Adjutant 13th Native Infantry. Dated 10th April 1871.

34th Native Infantry.—Captain E. S. Fox, attached to the regiment, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Gumberlege, who has obtained furlough. Dated 10th April 1871.

45th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant T. F. Stillwell, 1st Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster, vice Woodruffe, vacated on promotion. Dated 10th April 1871.

8th Bengal Cavalry.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to permit Captain A. F. Lindsay to retain the appointment of Adjutant, on promotion. Dated 10th April 1871.

30th Native Infantry.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to permit Captain E. M. Forbes to retain the appointment of Adjutant, on promotion. Dated 10th April 1871.

Major-General W. F. Beatson is transferred from Allahabad to the Sirhind Division, with effect from the date on which Major-General Fordyce proceeds on leave.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Earle, Bengal Infantry, doing duty at Dinapore, is permitted to visit Landour and Dalhousie, on the leave granted to him in G. O. C. C. 1st April 1871, in addition to the places therein mentioned.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has approved of the exchange of battalions between the undermentioned officers, which was provisionally sanctioned by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, in G. O. C. C. dated 24th December 1870:—

19th Foot.—Lieut. H. Fawcett, 1st Battal on.

Surgeon-Major J. Irvine, M.D., F Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, is appointed Superintending Staff Surgeon-Major of the Gwalior Circle, with effect from the date on which he took over the administrative medical superintendence of the Circle. (G. O. C. C. dated 24th December 1870 is cancelled.)

The six months' general leave to Cashmere, granted to Captain F. C. Josselyn, 90th Foot, by G. O. C. C. of the 24th March, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Second Captain B. T. Hume, F Battery F Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, is permitted to do duty at the Dalhousie Convalescent Depot during the ensuing hot season.

The leave granted to Lieutenant F. L. Harford, 36th Foot, in G. O. C. C. of the 20th March, is cancelled at that officer's request.

Lieutenant W. H. Browne, Bengal Staff Corps, is, at his own request, attached to the 12th Native Infantry, for duty.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant J. Butchart, B Battery, F Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant T. B. Tyler, C Battery, A Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

11th Hussars.—Major E. Harnett, to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

20th Hussars.—Captain H. A. Walford, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Captain and Local Major W. A. Ross, No. 7 Battery, 22nd Brigade, to Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain F. G. R. Warren, B Battery, 8th Brigade, to the Upper Provinces and Dhoonba, from the 15th March to the 31st October, on medical certificate.

Second Captain and Adjutant J. A. Tillard, 16th Brigade to Nynee Tal, from the 25th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant and Local Captain B. V. Arbuckle, No. 5 Battery, 22nd Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant H. H. Hardinge, No. 2 Battery, 24th Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

Lieutenant J. F. Cookesley No. 3 Battery, 25th Brigade, to Shillong, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant R. Mallock, No. 1 Battery, 25th Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

1st Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Captain R. A. Manners, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 14th October, on private affairs.

3rd Foot, 1st Battalion.—Major F. Morley, to Cashmere and Jubbulpore, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant F. W. Kane, Adjutant, to Nynee Tal, from the 1st April to the 1st October, on medical certificate.

6th Foot, 1st Battalion—Lieutenant F. L. Grundy, to Cashmere and hills adjacent to Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

12th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Ensign H. A. Sawyer, 2nd Wing Subaltern 29th Native Infantry, to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 17th August, to study the native languages.

15th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant H. E. Whidborne, to Bombay, from the 4th April to the 3rd May, to appear before a medical board.

17th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Surgeon W. J. Ingham, to England, from the 15th May to the 15th September, on urgent private affairs.

19th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant J. G. Moir, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 12th June 1871 to the 1st January 1872, in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. C. 28th February 1870, p. 80.

21st Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign E. F Braine, to England via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

37th Foot.—Major W. W. Worswick, to remain in England, from the 1st July to the 1st October, in extension, on private affairs.

55th Foot.—Lieutenant L. Wyatt, to the Punjab and Central India, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

(This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C. 1st April, p. 160.)

58th Foot.—Ensign H. M. Nuthall, to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

60th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant E. W. H. Crofton, Instructor of Musketry, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 30th September, on private affairs.

65th Foot.—Lieutenant J. C. Fife, Adjutant, to Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant C. A. Fillingham, to Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

76th Foot.—Colonel H. C. Brewster, to remain in England, on private affairs, from the 8th May to the 31st December, in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. C. 9th March 1870, p. 96.

106th Foot.—Captain F. Warden, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

107th Foot.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Le Nicholson, from the 31st March 1871 to date of retirement.

Bengal Infantry.—Major-General W. P. Hampton, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. Gott, doing duty at Umballa, to Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th August, on private affairs.

(This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C. 8th March, p. 116.)

Staff Corps.—Major H. E. Quin, officiating 2nd in Command 39th Native Infantry, from the 13th to the 14th September 1870, in extension of privilege leave, under the rules of 1868, to enable him to rejoin.

(This cancels the leave published in G. O. C. C. 7th March, p. 112.)

Captain A. D. Campbell, attached to the 11th Native Infantry, to the Bengal District, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Late 29th Native Infantry.—Captain H. St. G. Tucker, Station Staff Officer, Jhansi, to Nynee Tal and the hills north of Deyrah, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Head Quarters, Camp, 19th April 1871.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Colonel E. H. Fisher, 8th Brigade Royal Artillery, will proceed to England, in view to his appointment as Commandant of the School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness.

Captain E. T. Thackeray, V.C., Royal Engineers, is qualified to act as Instructor in Army Signalling.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant H. E. Gaulter, 37th Foot, in G. O. C. C. dated 14th March 1871, is cancelled.

The leave granted to Ensign now Lieutenant G. L. Eliot, Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern 38th Native Infantry, in G. O. C. C. dated 2nd May 1870, is cancelled.

Ensign F. G. Alexander, 56th Foot, is reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 6th of March.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel H. LeG. Bruce, F Brigade, to Kussowlie, from the 15th June to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Lieutenant C. St. Harvey, C Battery, F Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Local Captain E. J. Machell, A Battery F Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant R. W. Smith, E Battery A Brigade, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon W. Creagh, F Battery F Brigade, to remain in England, on private affairs, in extension, from the 20th May to the 20th November.

4th Dragoons.—Captain F. Montague, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

13th Hussars.—Lieutenant, Local Captain, E. Pulleyne, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel S. R. G. Evans, 8th Brigade, to Mussoorie, hills north of Deyrah, and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain J. FitzGerald, to Cashmere, from the 16th April to the 14th June, on private affairs.

Local Captain C. D'O. Bowers, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant A. J. O'M. Quin, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 14th August, on private affairs.

11th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Surgeon J. Tulloch, M.D., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

12th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Captain J. K. Dooner, to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th July, on private affairs.

19th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant A. H. Cameron, to Kishnaghur, from the 1st May to the 1st August, on private affairs.

Ensign G. B. Bohan, to Mymensing, from the 15th April to the 14th October, on private affairs.

21st Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Ensign L. A. Armit, to England via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

25th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Lieutenant J. L. Ross, Instructor of Musketry, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th July, on private affairs.

(This cancels the leave granted in G. O. C. C. 22nd March, p. 142.)

36th Foot.—Captain M. C. Morris, to Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

58th Foot.—Paymaster T. N. Young, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

59th Foot.—Lieutenant J. Stoyte, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

62nd Foot.—Captain R. N. Gream, to Kussowlie, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

85th Foot.—Major M. Barton, to Mussoorie, Murree, and the hills north of Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain W. Galbraith, to Calcutta and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Ensign D. A. A. Macpherson, to Calcutta and Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

92nd Foot.—Captain the Hon. R. M. W. Dawson, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 14th July, on private affairs.

96th Foot.—Assistant Surgeon E. O'Sullivan, to Mussoorie, for four months, from date of leaving regiment, on medical certificate.

100th Foot.—Ensign W. W. James, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

109th Foot.—Captain C. P. Forbes, to Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant A. Balderston, to Murree and adjacent hills, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant-Colonel M. F. Evatt, doing duty at Bareilly, to Nynee Tal, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

Major H. Fellowes, doing duty as Jullundur, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving station, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Indian Medical Service.—Surgeon R. H. Parkins, in medical charge of 5th Native Infantry, to Simla, from the 20th April to the 20th October, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Surgeon J. C. Morice, in medical charge 16th Bengal Cavalry, to Cashmere, from the 1st June to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Camp, 22nd April 1871.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

11th Hussars.—Captain J. A. Dyer, Paymaster, to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

20th Hussars.—Lieutenant M. S. Saunders, officiating Instructor of Musketry, to Lahore and Calcutta, from the 20th April to the 15th October, to study the native languages.

5th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign H. R. Gall, to Bombay for one month, from date of quitting station, to appear before a medical board.

11th Foot, 1st Battalion—Major J. Roe, to Mussoorie, from the 15th April to the 14th August, on medical certificate.

19th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain R. Biscoe, to Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 14th August, on private affairs.

65th Foot.—Lieutenant C. G. B. Martin, Instructor of Musketry, to Murree, from the 15th April to the 30th September, on private affairs.

72nd Foot.—Major M. De la P. Beresford, to Cashmere, from the 23rd April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain T. B. Urquhart, to Cashmere, from the 23rd April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Captain F. G. Sherlock, to Simla, from the 23rd April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant N. J. Spens, to Cashmere, from the 23rd April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant T. A. A. Barstow, to Murree, from the 23rd April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant R. Garnett, to Cashmere, from the 23rd April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

Lieutenant R. H. Hunt, to Cashmere, from the 23rd April to the 15th October, on private affairs.

86th Foot.—Lieutenant F. W. Robinson, Instructor of Musketry, from the 29th April to the 31st August, on private affairs.

Staff Corps.—Captain H. W. Gordon, Wing Officer 29th Native Infantry, to Murree, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Lieutenant C. D. Swete, 1st Wing Subaltern 29th Native Infantry, to Calcutta, from the 15th April to the 15th October, to study the native languages, under the rules of 1868.

1st Bengal Cavalry.—Surgeon G. K. Poole, M.D., to Simla, from the 15th April to the 15th October, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel S. F. Macmullen, Commanding at Jullunder, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving station, to appear before a medical board.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon B. Evers, in medical charge 18th Native Infantry, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

STAFF CORPS.

With reference to para. 5 of G. G. O. No. 531 of 1864, Standing General Orders, page 143 of 1864, the following extract of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, received with Military Department No. 75, dated 3rd April 1871, is published for information, and for the guidance of officers forwarding papers of candidates for the Staff Corps to Army Head Quarters:—

Extract para. 3 of a Military Letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 43, dated 9th February 1871.

"Para. 3. I observe that it is the practice of your Government, in recommending for admission to the Staff Corps officers who are attached to native regiments, to furnish a copy of the certificate of the commanding officer as to their conduct while on probation with the regiment, and of the medical certificate obtained at the completion of the period of probation; but this rule is not always followed by the Madras and Bombay Governments, nor by your Lordship in the case of officers nominated to departmental staff appointments. It is desirable that a copy of these certificates should in all cases be transmitted to Her Majesty's Government, as well as of the certificates furnished by the candidate before his appointment on probation; and I request that instructions to this effect may be communicated to the Governments of Madras and Bombay."

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—2ND MAY.

London...	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Steels	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 13s. 9d. to £2 16s. 3d.	,,
	Wooden Ships	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d.	,,
	Myrabolms & Cutch bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre.....	Cotton	£3 5s. 0d.	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£4 10s. 0d. to £5 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 10s. 0d. to £3 12s. 6d.	
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta ...	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	General Havelock (s)	Drewitt	M. Coast, April 26.
	Gogo (s)	Johns	Glasgow, March 30.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	City of Seringapatam	Murray	Calcutta.
	Apis (s)	Forti	Trieste, &c.

The ship Hindoostan, Coombe, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Gos.
Steamer General Havelock, to Malabar Coast.
Ship Oriental, to Falmouth.
Schooner Mahi, to Cochin and Malabar Coast.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April		
27	City of Cambridge (s)	Smith.....Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

April			
28	Dacca (s)	.....	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—2ND MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Lorne (s), 9 cases cutlery, H B Jejeebhoy; 252 bundles hoop iron, Whittle & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Prince Oscar, 2 cases needles and 20 casks hardware, &c., E Sazba & Co.; 30 casks S W bottles and 2 casks M bott'es, Treacher & Co; 6 casks ink, 2 cases glassware, 2 cases confectionery, 4 cases currants, 1 case playing cards and 56 cases ultramarines, the L A and A Co; 8 cases hams, Stenhouse & Co; 40 drums linseed oil, T Jafferbhoy; 93 cans paint, J P Cornforth & Co; 12 mugs and 6 bundles bellows, H Allibhoy.

H A Brightman (s), 25 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Nelson, 25 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Sam Mendel, 15 cases claret, Payne Co.

Canning, 10 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Lorne, 13 cases brass wire, T Cama; 2 casks hardware, H Allibhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Apis (s), 53 cases beads, B. Jejeebhoy; 6 cases glass drops, 1 case gold and silver lamette, and 3 cases carriage lace, A C Gumpert & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—2ND MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

[illegible]

100 bales cotton, R Allalibhboy.

Americana, 100 bales cotton, L Shamjee; 16 bales cotton, C Premjee.

Western Belle, 200 bales cotton, C Dewraj; 203 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 23 bales cotton, S Tyabjee; 175 bales cotton, B Bhugjee; 30 bales cotton, V Jaitha.

Tennyson, 4 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co; 300 bales cotton, G Heerjee & Co; 125 bales cotton, D Shamdass; 100 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

Hannah Law, 48 bales cotton, M Damodhur.

Helen Scott, 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 750 bales cotton, Jules Seigfried & Co

Kirkwood, 100 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co.

Macedon, 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

Lorne (s), 45 bales cotton, R Allalibhboy; 50 bales cotton, M Khetsee; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co; 284 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 1,000 bundles gall, S Vagjee

Trent (s), 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 104 bales cotton N J Ebram; 50 bales cotton, G Fazul & Co; 22 bales wool H Thackersey & Co; 30 bales cotton, M Ramjee; 42 cases dry ginger, M Ramjee.

William Fairbairn, 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Buxine, 52 bales cotton, D Lalljee; 81 bales cotton, V Tokersey; 51 bales cotton, V Manchund.

Columbian (s), 50 bales cotton, G Fazul & Co.

FOR LONDON.

The Tweed, 10 bales skins, S A C H Naima & Co; 6 bundles skins and 1 bundle hide, P Damjee.

Columbian (s), 25 boxes mother o' pearl shells, M Corjee & Co; 80 chests tea, Sir Charles Forbes & Co; 12 bales silk, D Rutnagur & Co.

Varuna, 15 boxes rosa oil, M Gangjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Columbian (s), 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Columbian (s), 140 packages coffee, W Nicol & Co.

Apis (s), 2 cases mother o' pearl shells, A C Gumpert & Co.

Berar (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 100 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR MALTA.

Columbian (s), 103 bags coffee, 6 bags cloves, 12 bales hemp, 20 cases ginger, and 165 ba es pepper, Ritchie Poll exfen & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Columbian (s), 5 packages cardamoms, A M S Nensee; 8 bales cotton, A K H R Rasool.

FOR BREMEN.

Barings (s), 107 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

Oriental, 3,000 bales cotton, A Blaschock & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Hydrabad, 250 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

Red Cross, 250 bales cotton, Jules Seigfried & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Esk, 120 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Berar (s), 170 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Constance, 12 bales cotton, N Purmanundass.

New Margaret, 209 bundles sharkfins, D Doss; 22 bales cotton, S Tyabjee; 137 bundles sharkfins and 31 bundles fishmaws, N Gangjee.

Australia (s), 27 packages fishmaws, A Munjee; 100 bales cotton, S Khoosalchund; 147 bales cotton, D Goolamhoosen; 200 bales cotton, S Shapoorjee.

Anna Henderson, 24 packages sharkfins, H Lalljee.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date		Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	May	6 ...	2 P.M. ...	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	,,	8 ...	11 A.M. ...	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,,	15 ...	11 A.M. ...	
China	,,	10 ...	9 A.M. ...	10 A.M.
Australia	,,	10 ...	9 A.M. ...	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	,,	20 ...	2 P.M. ...	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Saturday ...	May	... 6	Wednesday ...	August	... 30
Do ...	do	... 13	Do ...	September	... 6
Do ...	do	... 20	Do ...	do	... 13
Do ...	do	... 27	Do ...	do	... 20
Wednesday ...	June	... 31	Saturday ...	do	... 30
Do ...	do	... 7	Do ...	October	... 7
Do ...	do	... 14	Do ...	do	... 14
Do ...	do	... 21	Do ...	do	... 21
Do ...	do	... 28	Do ...	do	... 28
Do ...	July	... 5	Do ...	November	... 4
Do ...	do	... 12	Do ...	do	... 11
Do ...	do	... 19	Do ...	do	... 18
Do ...	do	... 22	Do ...	do	... 25
Do ...	August	... 6	Do ...	December	... 2
Do ...	do	... 9	Do ...	do	... 9
Do ...	do	... 16	Do ...	do	... 16
Do ...	do	... 23	Do ...	do	... 23
Do ...	do	... 30	Do ...	do	... 30

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

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BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.

Master—MR. MCDONALD.
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With three Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

Master—MR. LUMSDEN.
Mistress—MRS. LUMSDEN.
With Two Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

The teaching in both these Schools is up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University.

FEES:—First and Second Classes ..... Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class ..... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes ..... 10 ,,

BOARDERS.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary
J. PATON, } Secretaries.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FINCH—April 30th, at Mhow, the wife of Captain Finch, R. H. A., of a son.

DEATH.

MACFARLANE—May 2nd, at Breach Candy, Kenneth, the infant son of John Macfarlane, Esq., Solicitor, aged nine months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

MURRAY—GODFREY—April 27th, at Landour, by the Right Rev. Robert Milman, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta, George Murray, Captain, 91st M. N. I., to Emily Gertrude, daughter of the Rev. E

active Deputy Commissioner. The Queen's Garden has undergone a wonderful change for the better, and has no doubt great credit to Mr. Sternsdale, the honorary manager. A month ago it was in a wretched order, except around the band-stand, and, I suppose, we may thank the Viceroy and his lady for the change. The new Commissioner, Major Tighe, has been honoured within a few days of his assuming the duties of his office by the presence of both Lord and Lady Mayo, and has no doubt maintained the character Delhi has well earned on former occasions for both loyalty and hospitality. The worthy Major succeeds illustrious names in the position he has been selected to fill. Hamilton and Neile especially are men whom the people of Delhi will never forget,—men who in the best sense served their generation, and now rest from their labours. The best wish we can think of for our new Commissioner is, that by his kind courteous bearing to all classes, and his impartial justice in discharging his important duties, he may after many years' enjoyment of the high honours of his office, leave another distinguished name engraved on the hearts of the thousands of Delhi whose welfare is largely in his hands.—*Pioneer*, May 1.

BOMBAY.

FAIR.—The Shree Ooma Maheshwuri fair will be held to-morrow at the Gaiwady Street, near the Cheeras Bazaar.

POLICE FINES.—During March last Rs. 7,264-10 were recovered on account of fines inflicted by the several Magistrates of Police.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—On Monday Motee Seedoo, a groom, took a large dose of opium in liquor with a view to commit suicide. He was soon taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE S. S. GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain N. Drewitz, arrived yesterday from Cochin with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Brunton, Mrs. Bridge and two children, Mrs. Lawson and two children, two second-class and thirty deck passengers.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, Jamsetjee Pestonjee, a general merchant, obtained apprehension and search warrants against Abdool alias Cassum, charging him with theft of jewellery, of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,500.

THE ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL COMPANY advertise a performance this evening at the Grant Road Theatre for native families. As this is the last night for ladies, and as Khodabux promises to be unusually amusing, it is to be trusted that the efforts of the Club will be duly appreciated and rewarded by the public.

THE VAGRANCY ACT.—Yesterday in the Fort Police, before the Acting Chief Magistrate of Police, John Graham, a European, was charged with being a vagrant and wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the work-house in the House of Correction under the Vagrancy Act.

HIGH COURT.—The paragraph which appeared in yesterday's paper regarding the probate of the will of Fazul Hubbibboy was rather incomplete, the fact not having been stated that Mr. Ahmedbboy Hubbibboy agreed to withdraw the caveat, as he was advised by counsel that it would be better for the interests of the children that it should be withdrawn.

A WIDOW-MARRIAGE.—We are glad to hear that the marriage of Mr. Raghoonathdas Madhowdas, a Kupola Bania merchant of Bombay, with Dhunoorbai, the daughter of Shet Girdhardas Mohundas, and the widow of Luckmichund Dhuramsey, was celebrated last evening at Chinchpoogoly. There was a large number of influential and educated Hindus and Parsees and a few Europeans. The bride is twenty-one years old and well-connected. This is the first widow marriage among the Kupola Banias of Bombay.

SERJEANT BALLANTYNE, who has been reserved for the defence of the "Wahabees," was expected to pass through Allahabad on Saturday night.—*Pioneer*.

TOULMIN'S last (Calcutta) circular is one of interest to a larger public than that which to it is professedly addressed. The export trade is very dull, and business consequently almost at a stand-still. "Trade of late has," we read, "been highly unsatisfactory in results, and unless some change takes place, it must inevitably lead to a great smash and general ruin: business cannot last long on the principle so common of late—buying at 1s. and selling at 9d." Freightage seems as if it were never to come lower. There is only one unfixed ship in port—the disengaged tonnage altogether not exceeding 6,000 tons.—*Pioneer*.

THE LATE MOHURRUM.

THE Commissioner of Police, in a letter dated the 6th ult., reports to Government that the Mohurrum Festival terminated on the afternoon of Saturday the 1st April, and that no breach of the peace or disturbance of any kind took place in Bombay. He states that it was talked of throughout the town that at the time of the Mohurrum there would assuredly be a serious disturbance and bloodshed on account of ill-feeling between the two Mahomedan sects, and that it was through the influence of His Highness Aga Khan, and more particularly that of Hajee Nummazee, a very respectable Persian merchant of high family, that the Mohurrum Festival passed over so quietly. That Hajee Nummazee's exertions are well deserving of acknowledgment, and the Commissioner hoped that they may be marked in such manner as Government may think fit.

On the above the Government passed the following resolution, dated the 12th ult.:—

"The Police Commissioner should be requested to convey to Hajee Nummazee the acknowledgments of Government for his services in preventing breaches of the peace."

Mr. Hajee Nummazee is an influential member of the Mogul community and of a high family. He is one of the oldest Mogul residents of this city, having been a resident of Bombay for upwards of forty years. Some months ago Mr. Nummazee went to Bagdad accompanied by the now deceased son of H. H. Aga Khan to meet His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia, upon which occasion he had great attention paid him by His Majesty, at the same time being presented with a costly Cashmere "abe" (coat) and other valuable presents.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.

A EUROPEAN sailor from the steamer Statesman met with a very sudden death at the Apollo Bunder yesterday evening. He had come to the bunder intending to go on board ship, but, there being no chain along the quay, he fell over. It was ebb-tide at the time and the man's neck was broken by the fall. He was removed by the police to the hospital, but died soon after.—A dingey wallah, also, died suddenly on the previous evening. He had just come in from a long pull and at once fell back and died of pulmonary apoplexy.

RAJCOOMAR COLLEGE.

THE Political Agent of Kattywar has expressed much gratification in receiving a report from Mr. Macnaughten, Principal of the Rajcoomar College, of the undermentioned princes having taken up their residence and commenced their studies in the College:—

H. H. Tukhutsingjee, Thakor Saheb of Bhownuggur; Hurrisingjee, Bhayad of Bhownuggur; Thakor Saheb Wegajee of Morvee; Koover Hurbhumjee of Morvee; Koover Mansingjee, heir apparent, Palestana; Thakor Saheb Junvutsingjee of Limree; Thakor Saheb Bawajee of Rajcote; Koover Dajeeraj, heir apparent, Wadwan; Saheb Samutkhan, shareholder of Bantwa; and Babee Umrur Khan, shareholder of Bantwa.

FALL OF AN OLD WALL OF A HOUSE.

ONE MAN KILLED AND FIVE INJURED.

ON Monday night last a portion of an old wall of a house, situated in Baba Dhubhoo Street, fell in, by which Issajee Alladeen, a Borah, was killed, and five others were severely injured. The injured men were soon conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday morning at Baba Dhubhoo Street on the body of Issajee Alladeen, when the following principal evidence was taken:—

Abdool Ally Alisha said—I am a labourer and live at Camatcepoora. Last night I was engaged at a house belonging to the deceased. His house has been pulled down, and a new one has been built in its place. The old side walls of the house have been allowed to remain. The wooden frame-work of the back part of the house has been newly erected up to three stories, and the front part is being built. Last evening the deceased was sitting on a plank across one of the old beams of the first storey. He was engaged in superintending the labourers placing a new beam through the old side wall on to a wooden support that had been placed to receive it. I was on the ground-floor. Suddenly a portion of the side wall on the north side fell down over where the deceased was sitting. The plank on which he was sitting was broken, and the deceased fell, covered with the debris on to the ground-floor, a height of about eight feet. We picked him up and took him home, where he died shortly afterwards. The side walls were not supported by anything. The walls seemed strong enough. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that the deceased's death was caused by the accidental fall of a wall upon him, whereby his skull was fractured.

COCKBURN'S UNITED SERVICE AGENCY SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the article in the *Pioneer* of the 25th instant regarding the Co-operative Society I am trying to get up for the services, which you were good enough to copy into your paper of yesterday, and with regard to the doubt expressed at the end of that article as to where the profit is to come from to pay me and my agents and the rest of the establishment our fixed salaries, I think this question is fully answered in the 2nd para. of my prospectus, which says that "a small charge will be made on each transaction just to cover the cost of the establishment."—I remain, &c.,

GEO. W. COCKBURN.

Bombay, 29th April 1871.

PASSENGERS FOR TRIESTE.

THE S.S. APIS, 783 tons, Captain F. Forti, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 3,930 bales of cotton, 1,093 cwts. of coffee, 139 cwts. of tin, 6 cwts of munjeet, 311½ cwts. of cocoanut oil, 7½ cwts. of mother-o'-pearl shells, and the following passengers:—

Major-General Fordyce, R.A., Captain G. H. W. Hoggan, 17th Bengal Cavalry, Mr. Robert C. Beeston, Mr. Bernie Brown, Miss Birch, Miss L. Birch, Rev. W. Schnepf, and Mr. *F. G* Watson.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

A QUESTION OF HINDOO LAW.

Kessur, widow of Nicha (original plaintiff), special appellant; *vs.* Gunga kome Raja Narayan and Mukunjee Doolubh (original defendants), special respondents.

THE full particulars of the case will appear from the following judgment of the High Court:—

This is an action brought by the guardian of Bace Kessur (and the subsequent proceedings after coming of age, have been carried on by Kessur herself) to have a sale of half a house and a mortgage of some fields set aside, and to have the property, *i. e.* the entire house and fields made over to her, she alleging that Bace Gunga had no power to alienate or to retain any of the property. The facts found are these. Nicha, when a minor, married Kessur, who died in A.D. 1863, before he came of age, leaving his widow childless. It appears that the mother of Nicha, Bace Gunga, had administered to her minor son's property from the time of her husband's death, and for what the lower Courts have found to have been necessary expenses, incurred debts to meet which she, as manager, mortgaged some fields in 1863 before Nicha died, and also about October 1864, sold half the family house to Mukunjee. Act XX. of 1864 came into force on 24th March of that year, and in 1866 Kessur's mother applied for a certificate of administration to Kessur, which was granted, and she then filed this action. The Subordinate Judge found on re-trial that Kessur was entitled to all Nicha's estate, except what Gunga had a claim to as maintenance, but he found Gunga had power to make alienation as mother and guardian, and also that she could keep some of the property on account of maintenance. The District Judge amended the decree of the Subordinate Judge in regard to Gunga's maintenance; but in other respects confirmed it. Kessur appeals; and it is admitted that the mortage made before Nicha's death cannot be disputed, and that the only point for us to deal with is whether the sale of the half house in 1864 by the mother-in-law, after the passing of Act. XX. of 1864, and without her holding a certificate under that Act, is good or not? On this point our attention has been drawn to a special appeal No. 391 of 1869, Couch, CJ. and Wardon, J., in which from a note of their judgment taken by Mr. Dhirajlal, who was engaged in the case, and who obligingly lent it to the Court, it appears they set aside a sale made under circumstances similar to those in the present case, because the manager, the vendor, had no certificate under Act XX. of 1864. Cases were also cited from I. B. L. R., p. 49, and 8 W. R., p. 331, Civil Rulings. These were decisions on the Bengal Minors' Act (XL. of 1858), but we need not notice them further, because the wording of that Minors' Act (which, however, formed the model for Act XX. of 1864) differs as regards the second section. In the Bengal Act the property of the minor, it is said, "shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts," while in the Act for Bombay, the words are "the property, &c., shall vest in the Civil Court," and we think that it was this term "vest" and the analogy to the same term on the Insolvent Debtors' Act regarding the insolvent's property which, from the time he files his schedule, vests in the Official Assignee, which may have led Sir R. Couch and Mr. Justice Warden to adopt the view which they did in their judgment. But before deciding the point thus raised, it would be desirable, we think, to ascertain whether Bace Gunga, as the mother-in-law, was the daughter-in-law's natural guardian after her son's death. No authorities at the argument were shown us on this point, but upon searching the standard works on the subject, we have no doubt but that after the death of Nicha, his mother was the rightful guardian of his minor widow, and therefore could act on her behalf. Grady's Hindu Law, p. 65, quoting from Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu Law, p. 104, says, "When married, the woman becomes a member of her husband's family, and is under their control, her husband being her natural guardian. In his default, his sons, grandsons, great grandsons, their children, and other male heirs generally, or those who will inherit his property after her death. In default of them, her paternal relations. In their failure her maternal kindred will be the widow's guardian." Strange's Hindu Law, p. 344, also establishes the widow's dependence for protection if she have no sons "on the near kinsmen of her husband." In the Daya Bhaga, chap. xi., section 1, v. 64, we find "when the husband is deceased, his kin are the guardians of his childless widow." These authorities tend to show that Gunga after her son's death was the proper guardian of his widow, as in the event of Kessur's death Gunga would inherit; and such being the case, her alienation would be good, had not the Minors' Act intervened. After the passing of that Act we think that it was not competent to Gunga to alienate immoveable property without having obtained a certificate, and the permission of the Court to such alienation. But before making an order to set aside the sale, we would refer to a case noted in 4 Bengal Sudder Dewanee Adawlut Reports, Hoe *vs.* Marquis, quoted by the present Chief Justice in his decision in Nowrojee Bezanjee *vs.* Rogers, 4 Bombay High Court Report, p. C. J., 75, which may guide us in our decision. Let us collect the facts found by the lower Courts. These are an actual management of the estate by Gunga for some years from her own husband's death until her son's death, and subsequent to that for at least three years more, without opposition by Kessur or any one on her behalf, the sons fide found to exist in all the transactions, and the necessity for the debts incurred. These are all held proved: and we may therefore follow the principle laid down by the Sudder Court in the case above quoted, and while decreeing that owing to Gunga not having a certificate under Act XX. of 1864 when she sold it, the sale is bad as to Kessur may recover the half house sold to Mukunjee, we direct that before she does so, she must within six months from this date pay into Court the amount of the purchase money paid by him to Gunga, together with the cost of any improvements or necessary repairs made by him, if there be such, and that should she fail within six months to do so, the sale to stand good. The costs throughout to be borne by Bace Kessur.

MILITARY INANITIES.

THE title to this letter may be objected to by some of your readers at first sight. It is a capital title, though, as I trust, after due consideration, all my brother officers will admit. As long as I say what I have to say, in a free and easy, and not at all conceited manner, what in all the world is the use of a title? But I hate making prefatory excuses! so let me at once proceed *in Medias res*.

I am an old man now, but I remember when I was a young cornet in the — Lancers, I first came out to India. It was at Bogghy wallah, I think, when I first met Major Gahagan—he of whom *Thackeray* has given us such a charming account. Said he to me one day—we were in full tear, ten abreast, charging a troop of Mahrattas,—said he to me, "Pat, my boy," (in proud to own I'am an Irishman—the Fenelmines of Sligo are well known,) "Pat," said he, "you're a broth of a boy! Can you manage to lend me a couple of rupees?"

I narrate this simple anecdote, to prove how familiar in those old days, we youngsters, who had just joined, were with our superior officers. Poor Gahagan! He was as brave as a lion, and as poor as a church mouse. Even in the heat of battle he was always thinking of how he should pay his mess bills. However, he had one inexpensive habit: he never paid his washerman—because he never employed one!

A great deal has latterly been written and talked about Colonel Kennedy's using harsh phraseology. Ah, in those good old days how our superior officers used to *swear*! It was deliciously horrible. I remember a rather pretty story connected with this. It happened that old Griller commanded us in the Crimea. We were charging a square of Russians. A ball came and took off a finger of my right hand, as clean as a razor,—and my finger flew straight into Griller's face, as he was riding beside me. Just at this moment, also, a ball struck old Griller right in the chest. I saw it was all up with him; so I sprang to his side, and supported him on his horse. He looked sternly at me, gave a great gasp, and roared (they were his last words,) —"Curse you, sir! Why did you throw your finger at me, sir? D——n me, sir, but, confound you, it is my d——d opinion, by—— that you are the rotten son of a d——d sucking-pig!" With this he expired in my arms. He was a good old fellow, but rather passionate.

In 18—, I was at Palamcottah. Our adjutant was without doubt one of the best-hearted fellows in the world, and a capital officer. But he was a simply inimitable liar. We young fellows used always to like to draw him out. His splendid exaggerations and delectable falsehoods were the pride of our regiment. We would not have parted with such an ornament to ourselves and our service for anything. One day we invited a captain of a vessel to dine at mess. As the wine began to warm us the captain began telling one of his crackers, for he too was a tolerable hand at the long bow. Our adjutant of course capped every one of the captain's lies; and so the fun waxed fast and furious. At last the captain told this story:—"Well, I guess, strangers, I've seen an odd sight and two in my life. Once I was sailing in my ship, "*The Boston Snaping Turtle*" in the Atlantic, five degrees south of St. Helena. One evening we saw a speck on the horizon. It turned out to be a little raft, with a skeleton on it:—in fact, it was a man, all skin and bone, as near dead as possible. We all thought the case was starved till he was a goue coon and no mistake. But we took him on board, revived him bit by bit, and gradually got wittils and life into him. In a week he got well, and seemed to be tolerably peckish, stowing in salt-junk like winky. But the better he got, the more he grew discontented with us—with our vessel—with our grub—with everything. Says he, *not* me out again on my raft, and I shall be happy. We would not; but he bothered us day by day, showed symptoms of madness, threatened to cut his own throat. So we did at last, and set him on his raft—just to please him! From that day to this I have never set eyes on him!" So ended the captain's tale.

The adjutant rose solemnly, strode round the table, held out his hand to the captain, crying—"I'm the man, captain, I'm the man! Thank heaven I got safe out of your confounded vessel! A day more of your company and grub, and I should certainly have died!"

No comment is needed! The captain was shut up for ever and a day.

Well, enough for the present. Would your readers like a little more—say, a series, of these *Military Inanities*?

1st April. PENDENNIS MAXIMUS.

—*Madras Athenæum*.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 2nd May, 9-15 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 87.

CANNANORE, 2nd May, 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·940.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 2nd May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, *via* Russia, 2nd May, 1-5 P.M, America *via* Russia, 2nd May, 3-10 P.M. Latest date from Continent of Europe, *via* Russia, 2nd May, 12 P.M; *via* Turkey, 1st May, 8-50 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—2ND MAY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 2nd May, 12-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 4 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd May, 11-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 55 minutes.

America *via* Russia, 2nd May, 12-5 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 59 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 1st May, 5-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 44 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 2nd May, 1-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 25 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 1st to 9 P.M. of the 2nd May is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 13	0 2
,, Calcutta	7 32	0 8
,, Madras	3 5	0 30

THE INDIAN ARMY AS IT IS AND AS IT MAY BE.

(*Indian Public Opinion*, April 28.)

A VALUABLE pamphlet recently published under the above title calls for some notice.

The writer, as a matter of course, first points out the inefficiency of native regiments under the new system, or rather, the present system, which is now getting old in its turn, *i. e.*, the "Six-officer System" as it is often denominated. This plan, as most of us are aware, was adopted at the instigation, or mainly at the instigation of General Norman, who though a good *official* with a wonderful memory for names, orders, &c., is like Sir W. Mansfield anything but a good practical soldier.

Hinc illæ lachrymæ: It would be exceedingly useful to the service at large, worth in fact about a couple of office bureaus full of G. O. C. C.'s, or say one hundred weight avoirdupois of the same if some meritorious officer with time on his hands and a talent for compilation, would set to work and give us a resumé of the different changes in equipment, organization, costume, &c., which have taken place in the Indian army since the commencement of the present century.

We will venture to assert—and we have not gone by any means very deeply into the subject—that we should then discover that, whilst we have discarded sundry old useful and well intentioned customs for insufficient or no reasons whatever, we have at the same time been bringing sundry old well known abuses and routine blunders again into fashion.

The present "Six-officer System" of native regiments is a case in point. The old original John Company *commenced* with this or a system very similar in the days of Lord Clive.

John Company, however, did not at that period enjoy the peace and quiet we have rejoiced in (?) since state of affairs, our native troops took the field as regularly as clock work immediately the monsoon was over, and either against the Mahrattas or the Nizam or the Nawab of Oude, or the Poligars or the French, or Hyder Ali, or his son Tippoo, or somebody or other; consequently their organization was pretty severely and pretty speedily subjected to the rude and never failing test of "actual service," and it was as speedily discovered, that "twenty-five officers per regiment was the lowest figure with which a native corps could "safely" go into action.

This number was accordingly sanctioned by the Court of Directors.

It is true that our commanders, both Royal and Indian, were at that period strikingly inferior to those we possess now, at the present day; their military views were comparatively narrow and confined,—they were as a rule bad hands at law questions, currency theories *et hoc genus omne*, and they showed very little solicitude for the health and safety of their troops on a campaign as compared with modern practice. They did not, for instance, think 10,000 men and a train of 68 pounders to reduce a city without fortifications and held by a mob of beaten and disorganized mutineers, and it is highly improbable that they would have been actuated by such humane motives, as to allow the said mutineers to disperse peaceably when they or *did* capture the place.

They did not march night or ten thousand of the élite of their forces up a mountain, against five or six hundred badly armed peasants and then march down again, nor did they recommend officers for C. B.'s or V. C.'s merely for doing their duty and setting a proper example to the men under their command.

On the contrary, the Bengal militaires seem actually to have gloried in fighting battles against dangerous odds, a proceeding now-a-days justly and universally condemned.

Sir Hector Munro, for instance, absolutely "refused" to take more than 8,000 when he marched against the Vizier Sujaood-Dowla, whose army consisted of 45,000 fighting men.

Sir Eyre Coote went to work in much the same irregular and unscientific manner, while all the world knows the folly of Colonel Wellesley in attacking and defeating an army of some 50,000 men, covered by a well armed and numerous artillery, with a ridiculous force (half of them natives), numbering some five thousand of all arms.

In fact when we consider their reckless disregard of the comfort and health of their troops when in the field, the wanton risks they needlessly encountered, the bloodthirsty manner in which they suppressed insurrections and gave lessons to the untutored children of nature on our frontiers, we may thank our stars that we live in more enlightened times.

However, we are digressing. What we wanted to point out by the digression, was that in the event of any such rashness being repeated now-a-days (which I confess does not seem probable, but unlikely things *do* happen), in the event of any such calamity as a serious war taking place, and our native troops taking part in it, it seems to us rather unlikely that with six officers, even though mounted on animals averaging 150 to 200 rupees each, our native regiments should stand the shock of a charge such as that made by the Dounsaee horse at the battle of Assaye †, or advance in the face of a fire such as that kept up by the Mahratta batteries at Assaye ‡. Yet cavalry *do* charge now-a-days—witness the late war in Europe, and the artillery is improved.

We wish also to point out that the "Six-officer per Regiment" plan was adopted partly because some such system had proved successful under the auspices of General Jacob.

Now General Jacob was a very extraordinary man, a military genius, and though no doubt such a man when allowed (as he was) to choose his own officers and generally to do as he liked, can make a regiment under this system tolerably efficient on active service; yet it by no means follows that such one of the C. O.'s on the roster can do the same thing. It must also be borne in mind that General Jacob only, as far I can recollect, advocated this principle for irregular *cavalry*, in which arm, for obvious reasons, its disadvantages would be less apparent.

Lastly, but not lastly, it is highly probable that Jacob's Horse would have been on service still more efficient had they possessed a full complement of officers.

The miserable delusion, that *mounting* officers of native infantry regiments would tend to double their efficiency in time of need, and thereby make up for the scarcity of numbers, is too palpable to require exposure.

We wonder however that no one has yet pointed out the extreme danger of the practice.

It is true that the only real service we have seen since this practice was instituted has been in mountainous countries, where of course all this "N. Infantry, N. Adjutant" system was impossible, and of course at once abolished in common with other regulation "shams and windbags," but we suppose it is intended that the officers of a native infantry regiment going into action on level or rideable ground shall be mounted. If they are they will make very nice targets indeed for any of the enemy who happen by chance to have a turn for skirmishing, and are tolerably good shots; also for any of their own men who happen to be disaffected and to shoot wildly in consequence. Perhaps the next step will be to mount N. I. officers on elephants. This would make them still more efficient; plausible reasons might be given for the change, such as some gentlemen being inferior riders.

They would have been much more likely to recommend their being tried by court-martial for not doing so.

† The British force consisted on this occasion of 5,000 men (including gun lascars) of all arms, of whom barely 1,000 (including officers) were Europeans. They were surrounded by the enemy (40,000 strong) on front and flanks, and while in this condition and under a severe fire of artillery and musketry, were charged furiously *in rear* by 5,000 Afghan horse, who had already cut up their baggage guards.

‡ At Assaye we lost nearly half the number who were in action, the enemy having upwards of ninety well served guns of heavy calibre in position.

THE BILL TRANSACTIONS OF OVEREND, GURNEY, AND Co.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURES.

(*Manchester Guardian*, April 7.)

IN the autumn and winter of the year 1866 there appeared in our columns several reports of the proceedings in the Manchester Court of Bankruptcy in the case of Mr. Thomas Howard, cotton-spinner, of Hyde, Cheshire. The bankrupt passed his last examination, and obtained his order of discharge on the 12th of December of that year. No dividend was, however, forthcoming, and hence at various periods during the last five years, and down to the present time, further investigations have been made into the case. In order to the understanding of the extraordinary details of the later examinations, it is necessary to give an outline of the earlier portion of the story. Howard commenced business as a cotton spinner in 1817, and carried it on successfully until April, 1866; and at one time (namely, in 1857 or 1858) he possessed property worth upwards of £250,000. About the year 1858 Howard made the acquaintance of Mr. J. Orrell Lever, and they engaged in an enterprise in the neighbourhood of Preston. In 1859 Lever introduced to Howard a speculation that, he said, would yield a profit of £50,000, which they would divide between them. It was to purchase eight steam ships, which Lever said might be bought at a very low price and re-sold to the government (Lord Derby was then Premier) in a month at the profit named above. Howard was persuaded to advance £220,000, which was invested in eight vessels, and they soon became known to the world as constituting the Galway line of steamers to America. Mr. Lever was elected M.P. for Galway, but became a bankrupt shortly after Howard presented his petition. Mr. Howard advanced a sum of money in cash for the steamers, and accepted bills for the remainder of the purchase money, which were drawn by Lever, and discounted by Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co. In 1866 and 1861 Mr. Howard executed mortgages to Messrs. Overend, and gave up title-deeds representing property worth considerably more than £60,000. He also met bills with cash to the extent of £62,000; yet in June, 1863, Messrs. Overend sent him an account whereby they made him their debtor to the extent of £616,710. A very large proportion of the charges was made up of Mr. Lever's private banking account, which Messrs. Overend had united to that of Mr. Howard, who had been made liable not only for transactions arising out of the sale and purchase of the eight ships, but for a mass of bills that related to a whole fleet of Mr. Lever's ships, with which the bankrupt had had nothing whatever to do, and of the very existence of which the bankrupt apparently knew nothing. The credits on the respective accounts of Mr. Howard and Mr. Lever reduced Messrs. Overend's claim from £616,000 to £336,395. In discharge of that account Messrs. Overend on the 23rd of June, 1863, in consideration of the absolute purchase of all the property which the bankrupt had mortgaged and a payment on their part of £2,000 in cash to Mr. Howard, gave that gentleman a deed of covenants, termed by some of the witnesses a deed of release; and the object of the inquiry in the Manchester Bankruptcy Court in 1868 was, if possible, to establish a basis for taking proceedings in Chancery to set aside that deed.

The examination of Mr. J. Orrell Lever extended over five days. He said that Messrs. Overend had an interest in the eight ships from the time they were built. In 1850 a small private steam shipping business was transformed into a joint stock company, under the title of the General Screw Company, with a capital of a million sterling. The directors of that company entered into a contract with Messrs. Mare, of Milwall, to construct a fleet composed of the ships in question, and they accepted in part payment the company's bonds to the value of £131,000, on the security of which bonds Messrs. Overend agreed to make advances. In order to watch over the interests in Messrs. Mare's concern Messrs. Overend succeeded in nominating to the office of secretary or pay clerk, Mr. J. L. O'Beirne, one of the members for Cashel before that borough was disfranchised. For "the purpose of concealing political and other transactions" [the sentences or parts of sentences quoted are the witness's own words], another company was started under the title of the European and American Steam Company, to whom the General Screw Company sold their fleet on the following terms:—For every £20 held in the old company £18 was allowed in cash, or £25 in fully paid-up shares in the new company. The second company became involved in difficulties. During one phase of its history it got into Chancery, and ultimately into the London Court of Bankruptcy, for the purpose apparently "of extinguishing the rights and claims of the shareholders of the old and new companies." In the early part of 1859, while the European and American Company was in bankruptcy, the attention of Mr. Lever was first directed to the ships. The fact of their being for sale was named to him by his brokers, Messrs. Bake, Adam, and Co.; by Mr. E. W. Edwards, one of the official assignees of the London Court of Bankruptcy; by Mr. Capper, the manager of the Victoria Docks, London, and one of the late members for Sandwich; by a gentleman named Brett, who was a friend of Mr. Capper; and by Mr. Wier, the manager of the Galway line, and who was apparently the prime mover in the transaction. Mr. Wier, Mr. Lever said, had been bribed by Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co. with £1,000 or 1,500 to "fix" him (Mr. Lever) with the ships. The gentlemen named were the "operators" in disposing of the ships, in which Messrs. Overend were, by reason of advances, the persons most deeply interested. Messrs. Overend's name, however, did not appear upon any document that would divulge their connection with the European and American Company. Instead thereof the ships were cleared to their nominees—to Mr. G. G. Glyn, M.P.; to a gentleman named Margetson; to Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P., the late governor of the Bank of England; and to a barrister named Round, a friend of Mr. O'Beirne. The names of the above gentlemen were not introduced into all the registers; some were attached to the papers of one ship and some to another; but all the registers bore the names of Mr. St. Leger Richard Glyn and Mr. E. Atkins, as mortgagees. In the course of the negociations that took place between Lever and the persons whose names were "operators," and after something had transpired about part payment of the ships' bills, it was suggested to Mr. Lever that he should get some one else to join him in the transaction, and the name of the bankrupt Howard was mentioned, it being known to some of the parties that Mr. Lever and Mr. Howard had been concerned together in a ship called the Indian Empire. The idea in the first instance was that Mr. Lever should be the sole purchaser, and should raise the purchase money on a mortgage of the ships. It was mainly through Mr. Wier that that scheme was abandoned, and Mr. Lever and Mr. Howard became joint purchasers of the eight steamers. They were encouraged by the vendors (said Mr. Lever, who here after will be called witness, as this is the substance of his examination) to purchase on several grounds. First, that the ships might be wanted to carry the Australian mails, *via* Panama, a scheme which was at that time being advocated with every prospect of success by the Australian Government; second, that, failing the Panama matter, the ships, or several of them, would positively be wanted for the Galway line; and, third, that another scheme was on foot for running steamers by way of Lisbon to the Brazils, to carry the Portuguese mails, and it was hoped this project would afford another opportunity for disposing of, at any rate, some of the ships. The sale of the eight vessels to witness and the bankrupt Howard was effected on the 25th May, 1859, for £220,000, and to secure that sum bills were drawn for £245,000, the difference between the two items being allowed to the discounters for commission and other charges. The total amount drawn in bills, however, in connection with the purchase was £253,000; but witness supposed that £8,000 of that sum was required to prepare the ships for sea and other incidental expenses; the real item of purchase was £220,000. At the time of the sale neither witness, Mr. Howard, nor their legal advisers took the precaution to look at the ships' registers, or to have the ships valued. Of the £253,000 worth of bills £200,000 was drawn by witness's brokers, Messrs. Bake, Adam, and Co., upon Mr. Howard, who at that time was a wealthy man holding estates, mills, and other property of considerably greater value than the bills; and the remaining £53,000 was also drawn upon Mr. Howard by witness. On the same day that the bills were given, namely, the 25th May, 1859, Mr. Howard gave a mortgage of the ships to Messrs. Holmes and Hanson, two gentlemen whom Mr. Howard and witness afterwards discovered to be young clerks with Messrs. Overend, and their names and addresses, one being in Bethnal-green and the other in Hackney, appeared on the ships' registers with that of Mr. Howard. Witness being a member of parliament, and there being a probability that some of the ships might be used to carry the mails between Galway and America, his name did not appear upon the ships' papers but he secured his share in the concern by a memorandum with Mr. Howard. The sale and purchase of the ships were concluded at the office of Messrs. Murray, Son, and Hutchins, solicitors, London; and Mr. Matthews, as clerk to Messrs. Vallance and Vallance, of London, the then solicitors for the Galway Company, conducted the negociation on behalf of the vendees. The sum paid to Messrs. Vallance for the part they took in that transaction, and for obtaining financial assistance for Mr. Howard and witness from the house of Overend, Gurney, and Co. was more than £1,400. On the subject of Messrs. Vallance's remuneration witness produced the draft of a letter sent from Messrs. Vallance, London, dated June, 1860. The letter expressed Mr. Howard's wish that Mr. Henry Vallance should be liberally compensated "for the great and successful negociations with Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co. in reference to their accounts and advances." The draft was copied by Mr. Howard, and the copy signed by him and sent to Mr. O'Beirne. The discounting of the paper for £220,000 was effected through Mr. Mozeley, of the house of Messrs. Barned and Co., bankers, Liverpool. Witness and Mr. Howard were unaware at that time that Messrs. Barned and Co. were the Liverpool agents of Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co., or that Messrs. Holmes and Hanson, who were named to witness and Howard as capitalists who could discount the bills through Mr. Mozeley's agency, were Messrs. Overend's clerks. This they learned subsequently, when they found Messrs. Overend dealing with the securities for the ships; the inference being that Holmes and Hanson had handed the securities to their employers, who were the real discounters of the £200,000 worth of bills. The cash advanced upon the paper was £176,000, the remaining £25,000 being charged for commission and other charges. The total amount drawn in bills, however, in connection with the purchase was £253,000; but witness supposed that £8,000 of that sum was required to prepare the ships for sea and other incidental expenses; the real item of purchase was £220,000. At the time of the sale neither witness, Mr. Howard, nor their legal advisers took the precaution to look at the ships' registers, or to have the ships valued. Of the £253,000 worth of bills £200,000 was drawn by witness's brokers, Messrs. Bake, Adam, and Co., upon Mr. Howard, who at that time was a wealthy man holding estates, mills, and other property of considerably greater value than the bills; and the remaining £53,000 was also drawn upon Mr. Howard by witness. On the same day that the bills were given, namely, the 25th May, 1859, Mr. Howard gave a mortgage of the ships to Messrs. Holmes and Hanson, two gentlemen whom Mr. Howard and witness afterwards discovered to be young clerks with Messrs. Overend, and their names and addresses, one being in Bethnal-green and the other in Hackney, appeared on the ships' registers with that of Mr. Howard. Witness being a member of parliament, and there being a probability that some of the ships might be used to carry the mails between Galway and America, his name did not appear upon the ships' papers but he secured his share in the concern by a memorandum with Mr. Howard. The sale and purchase of the ships were concluded at the office of Messrs. Murray, Son, and Hutchins, solicitors, London; and Mr. Matthews, as clerk to Messrs. Vallance and Vallance, of London, the then solicitors for the Galway Company, conducted the negociation on behalf of the vendees. The sum paid to Messrs. Vallance for the part they took in that transaction, and for obtaining financial assistance for Mr. Howard and witness from the house of Overend, Gurney, and Co. was more than £1,400. On the subject of Messrs. Vallance's remuneration witness produced the draft of a letter sent from Messrs. Vallance, London, dated June, 1860. The letter expressed Mr. Howard's wish that Mr. Henry Vallance should be liberally compensated "for the great and successful negociations with Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co. in reference to their accounts and advances." The draft was copied by Mr. Howard, and the copy signed by him and sent to Mr. O'Beirne. The discounting of the paper for £220,000 was effected through Mr. Mozeley, of the house of Messrs. Barned and Co., bankers, Liverpool. Witness and Mr. Howard were unaware at that time that Messrs. Barned and Co. were the Liverpool agents of Messrs. Overend, Gurney, and Co., or that Messrs. Holmes and Hanson, who were named to witness and Howard as capitalists who could discount the bills through Mr. Mozeley's agency, were Messrs. Overend's clerks. This they learned subsequently, when they found Messrs. Overend dealing with the securities for the ships; the inference being that Holmes and Hanson had handed the securities to their employers, who were the real discounters of the £200,000 worth of bills. The cash advanced upon the paper was £176,000, the remaining £25,000 being charged for commission and other charges. The total amount drawn

PARIS AFTER THE PEACE.

BY EDWARD DICEY.

(Fortnightly Review for April.)

I RECOLLECT during the Danish war hearing the story of an officer which has abided in my memory. He left Denmark, in the autumn of 1863, to undertake some post in one of the remote Greenland possessions of the Scandinavian kingdom. The ice set in directly after his arrival in Greenland; the winter was, as the Prussians had cause to know, an unusually severe one, and it was not till towards midsummer in 1864 that the first vessel from Greenland brought him home to Copenhagen. On his return he heard for the first time of the war; learnt that Frederick VIII. had been carried off in the prime of life; that the old historic dynasty had been succeeded by the House of Glucksburg in the person of Christian IX.; that the armies of Denmark had been defeated; the Dannewerke abandoned; Duppel and Fredericia captured; Schleswig Holstein annexed to Germany; that his own brothers had all been killed in the campaign, and that his property in Jutland was still in the hands of a Prussian army of occupation.

One wonders whether, in any of the outlying dependencies of France, there are to be found Frenchmen who believe that Napoleon III. still reigns at the Tuileries, who have never heard of the Hohenzollern difficulty, to whom there has come no rumour of the war, no shadow even of a surmise that Paris might be besieged, captured, occupied in triumph by an invading army. Granted the existence of so isolated an exile, it is not absolutely inconceivable that if he landed suddenly in France he might reach Paris itself before he learnt the changes which had befallen his country during this unhappy year. What are the outward signs and symptoms, marks and tokens, by which he would be brought to a knowledge of the fact that the Empire had fallen, and that Paris had only just been relieved from the occupation of an hostile army? This was the question I asked myself constantly during a flying visit to the city that I have long known so well, and the answer to that mental query, in as far as I could form one at all, I will endeavour to convey herein.

There are, probably, few points of view in Paris better known to the travelling public than the avenue which leads from the Arc de Triomphe to the main entrance to the Bois. It now bears the name of General Uhrich, the defender of Strasburg, but to the world at large it is still known, and will be known for many a year, as the Avenue de l'Imperatrice. As I write the name the avenue rises before me as I have witnessed it on many a sunny afternoon. The great broad slopes of turf, which line either side of the broad thoroughfare, are gay with rich beds of flowers. It is the Retour des Courses, and all Paris has crowded out to see the race course company drive back into the capital. The trim gravel walks are thronged with family parties of kindly bourgeois folk, accompanied by children and nurses innumerable; the riding path is dotted over with cavalcades of horses; the great central road is filled with treble lines of carriages, moving slowly to and fro,—carriages of all kind, from the lordly barouche to the humble fiacre, from the four-in-hand of the Jockey Club to the Victoria in which *ces dames* display the marvels of their toilette. Everything is bright, gorgeous, gay to look upon. The huge Imperial gendarmes, mounted on their iron-grey horses, patrol up and down, keeping the carriages in line. There, when the avenue was at its fullest, and it seemed impossible to force a way through, the stream of carriages would part asunder, a cavalcade of wild-looking Spahis, digging their horses' flanks with their cruel stirrups as they galloped on, would pass through the opening, and in an open barouche, escorted by outriders in green and gold liveries, Napoleon III., the "wise prince," as the world, after Mr. Disraeli, then called him, the Badinguet of to-day, would drive past, bowing listlessly to langmid salutations. Such is the framework of the constantly recurring pageant, familiar to me, as to all sojourners within the French capital, associated with the name of the Avenue de l'Imperatrice. It has been my fortune to see most of the famous parks, drives, corsos of which the Old and the New World can boast; and according to my judgment, there is no promenade I have ever witnessed which, in brilliancy and outward show, bears any comparison to the avenue to the Bois in the days of the Second Empire.

Let me recall it now as I saw it but the other day. The grass-covered slopes were covered over with *toutes d'abri* by whose sides groups of soldiers sat around camp-fires lounging sullenly. The flower-plots had been trampled under foot, the trees cut down for the most part. The villa palaces, which lined the avenue, were closed and deserted. Not a puff of smoke could be seen rising from the chimney-tops. It was just the hour when Paris was wont to drive out to the Bois; but not a carriage was to be discovered from the Arc de Triomphe right down to the walls. An omnibus stood waiting by the gates, a solitary horseman galloped along the riding-path. The gorgeous gendarmes were replaced by two sentries in civilian dress, with broad red stripes down their velveteen trousers, who strutted about with their hands in their pockets, their muskets leaning against a wall hard by. The grass-grown walls, which, in spite of the cannon mounted in the embrasures, looked in the old days so quiet and so peaceful, had changed their aspect. Somehow, I thought, had you not known the truth, would you have been that some great drainage works were going on along the sleepy Boulevard de Lannes, which runs in a straight line from the Porte Maillot to the Porte Dauphine, and has a quadruple row of trees on either side, and a broad square leading out of the Boulevard Lannes. Hard by was a house belonging to an old friend of mine. I rang at the bell, but found the place deserted. The last time I had driven along the road, not a year ago, I remember having seen a group of children playing on the slopes of the walls by the mounted cannon, and thinking how peaceful the whole place looked. I climbed up the walls, and looked down upon what was once the Bois. For a space some half mile in breadth from the walls, there stretched a long bleak expanse, reminding one of the clearings I have seen in the backwoods of the Western States. The avenues, the winding paths, banks, arbours of the Bois had disappeared, and in their place was a plain covered with the stumps of trees, cut some foot or so above the soil. In the distance rose the dark belt of trees which still stands around the lake; and there no doubt before many months are over, the fashionable world of Paris will congregate once more; but the bared clearing between the walls and the entrance to the Jardin d'Acclimatation will remain for many years as a reminiscence of the siege. For the moment its desolation was complete; a party or two of woodcutters collecting the fallen branches from amidst the stumps, an ambulance-cart with the red cross on its side, were all the moving things that supplied the place of the goodly company which was used to take its pleasure here day after day. The sky was dull, laden with snow-clouds, faint gleams of wintry sunlight flickered from time to time over the dreary scene; the bare spaces where the guns used to stand added to the look of desertion which surrounded everything; the ceaseless rat-tat of the drum, keeping time for the recruits' steps, sounded mournfully; half a dozen idlers like myself stood on the walls looking sadly at the solitude before them. Mont Valérien towered on the horizon above the Bois. All was cheerless, forlorn, desolate.

I have dwelt upon this scene because, in so far as I saw of Paris, it is the one sole position in the whole of the city in which the real presence of the war is forced upon you unmistakeably. Outside the walls there is ruin and desolation enough to show that a great warfare has just been carried on. But if you except the view from the wall adjoining the sometime Avenue de l'Imperatrice, you might wander about the city for hours without coming on anything which would show you that war had passed by there. I have no wish to accuse the correspondents who described the siege of Paris in our English papers of wilful exaggeration; but I think, after the worst of shrinkers sadly in want of matter, they generalised from individual incidents, and confounded what they heard was likely to take place with what they know to have actually taken place. We heard a great deal about the devastation worked by the bombardment. If you want to know what shelling a town really means in earnest, you can acquire the knowledge easily enough at St. Denis or St. Cloud. You will not learn the lesson in Paris. You must walk for a long time and use your eyes sharply about the quarter—that of the Pantheon—where the shells fell thickest before you see a trace of the bombardment. As far as I could see, there has not been a single street or public building in this quarter which has been materially damaged by the Prussian cannon. Whether dropping a few hundred shells into a crowded city is or is not a more wanton piece of destruction than a serious bombardment, is a point on which I do not care to enter; but of this I am sure, that whatever the moral effect of the bombardment of Paris may have been, the material effect was absolutely insignificant. So, in like manner, there has been a strange amount of sensational reporting about the external injuries inflicted on Paris by its citizens. The trees which line the Boulevards are untouched; the Champs Elysees are just what they used to be; the Tuileries remain unshorn of their foliage.

Judging from what I see of things I cannot but fancy that there may likewise have been a great deal of exaggeration about the actual horrors of the siege. Of course, it is impossible to prove a negative; and I cannot pretend to say that the spectacle of famished women gnawing bones like wild beasts, and such like incidents of siege-life in Paris, as portrayed by imaginative chroniclers of the Besieged-Resident order, may not have been witnessed in the streets of the capital. But I am convinced that such incidents were no more characteristic of the daily life of Paris during the siege than deaths by starvation at Bethnal Green are of the daily life of London. Putting together various accounts I heard from many people who lived through the time of trial, I have come to the following conclusions:—The great mass of the working class were by no means badly off. The men had for the most part their thirty sous a day as National Guards; the women and children had their rations; and though there was much sickness, distress, and suffering amongst the operatives, it was scarcely, if at all greater than in any ordinary hard winter when work is slack. The well-to-do classes, who had money at their disposal, had laid up large stores before the investment began; and though they also were exposed to great discomfort through the curtailment of their accustomed luxuries, they were as a body never brought face to face with actual want. The real pinch and stress fell almost exclusively on the class of small employés, clerks, shopmen, skilled artizans—in fact, on the whole class which lives by weekly wage paid for brain labour. The sufferings of this "Mezzo Ceto" portion of the community were terrible: they had no wages or earnings to receive, they had no savings to invest in food; they were too independent to beg for alms, too feeble to hustle and struggle for rations with the crowd. It was amongst this class, which starved and pined away, died and made no sign, that the mortality was the heaviest; and I have no doubt that if the true story of the siege could be written, it would reveal piteous cases of cruel misery, sad enough in all conscience, but be confined, with few exceptions, to the intermediate class between the workman and the employer. If this theory of mine is correct, it serves to explain a good deal that is otherwise inexplicable in the history of the siege.

How was it, I am often asked, that the population of Paris, so turbulent, hot-headed, and impatient of control as its history in the past, and, alas! also in the present, shows it to be, exercised such wonderful self-restraint and moderation throughout their long isolation from the outer world. My answer is, that the governing class and the working class alike never had their resolution tested by the dire extremity of hunger; and that the class which really bore the burden of the siege is the class which never makes barricades or coups-d'état, but under every administration, obeys the powers that be. Let me not be misunderstood as denying to the Parisians the claim of heroism. The resistance of the city would have been impossible, if amidst all classes there had not been an almost superstitious devotion to the cause of Paris, a readiness to sacrifice personal considerations to the common good—a conviction that the honour of France was entrusted to their hands, and that Europe was watching to see how the trust would be discharged. That this national sentiment has its strong as well as its weak side, I should be the last to deny. I wish I could feel confident that under like conditions London would exhibit a like patience and resolution. But I am only stating facts when I declare that the heroism of Paris, be it great or small, was not subjected to the fiery trial of starvation.

I have, however, wandered somewhat from my more immediate subject—the record of the changes which distinguished Republican from Imperial Paris. I started on my return homewards on the night of Friday the 17th, within a few hours of the unsuccessful attack upon the heights of Montmartre. My comments therefore apply to what I suppose we must call now the pre-revolutionary era. In those days immediately preceding the outbreak, one of the things which struck me most was the apparent absence of any popular demonstration. *Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité*, stood inscribed on all public buildings, in the places where the word "Imperial" used to be seen; and all proclamations were headed with the title "République Française." But of mural literature there was little to be seen; of public manifestations in the streets next to nothing. The statues in the Place de la Concorde were still blindfolded with crape, and the likeness of Strasburg was covered over with immortelles. But flags, garlands, and crape bandages were tattered, sodden, and faded; and the shrines of those stone idols were deserted by their worshippers. So, in like manner, frequent visits to the Bastille and its neighbourhood never showed me anything more tumultuous than a group of some score of idlers like myself looking out for an invisible mob. I had heard and read much in the papers of open-air meetings on the boulevards, of crowds assembled round street orators, of resolutions passed by popular acclaim. All I can say is, that in many wanderings at all hours about the boulevards I never came across anything of the kind. Indeed the few assemblages I saw in the streets were caused by itinerant hazard-players, who carried about portable roulette-tables and, or professed to hold, the bank against all comers. These copper-bells—five sous being, I think, the maximum *mise* allowed—were suppressed while I was in Paris by an ordinance of the mayor; and with their disappearance vanished the only crowds which I saw gathered in the public thoroughfares. In fact, nothing could be more quiet, orderly and dull than the aspect of Paris during the days preceding the outburst of the revolution. London, on a wet Sunday, could scarcely have been more still and spiritless.

Events have succeeded each other so rapidly that my experiences of the Paris of yesterday are already out of date. It is not a week ago since I went round Montmartre by night. It was the fashion amongst idlers in Paris to go up and see the Government des Bottes at work; and I being an idler in Paris, did as other idlers did. Turning sharp to the north from the Boulevards, you have only to go up each steepest street you can see before you reach the heights of Montmartre. At the best of times this quarter is a lonely outskirt of Paris—a sort of hybrid between a Parisian Highgate and a Parisian Bow Common, with a dash of a Parisian Spitalfields; and I was not surprised to find, as we got higher and higher, that the streets became very silent, the shops open singularly few. At last, the streets become a sort of flight of steps, like the Scalas you see in many Italian towns, or the Grand Rue which leads from Galata to Pera; and it was only natural that the passers-by should become very rare in number. Still, to all outward seeming, there was no more reason why you should not stroll about this neighbourhood than, if you were so minded, about Pentonville or Maida Hill. Our party was unmistakeably composed of foreigners, but no one stopped us, no one even challenged us. We found a dozen sentries or so standing beneath the walls; we saw a couple of pigmy barricades, which a child might have jumped over; we noticed that the cabarets and wine-shops were filled with National Guards, singing and drinking; and once we heard a long low whistle given from one of the streets we were ascending, and responded to from the other. Considerable experience of troubled countries has taught me caution, and in spite of the remonstrances of my companions I insisted on turning back when I heard this signal whistle. Still, at the risk of damaging my reputation for sagacity, I own cordially that, though we were then within four-and-twenty hours of the outbreak of the insurrection, I saw nothing to lead me to believe that there was any serious danger of disturbance. On the contrary, my observation confirmed the unanimous testimony of the correspondents of the London journals that his country had entered on a better era. The empire has fallen, and Paris has recovered much of the look she wore in earlier and simpler days. How long the reformation may last I do not pretend to guess. But, for the time, the reign of the Cocodès and Cocodettes is at an end. The Victorias have vanished, and the ladies with the decorous gorgeous toilettes, which the *small* journals used to love to chronicle, have disappeared with them. I dare say there is vice and to spare still in Paris, but I am Philistine enough to think that vice, restricted, regulated, and kept in seclusion, is far less injurious to public morals than vice flaunting unrestrained about the streets. The cafés along the Boulevards are no longer crowded with public women, and the few you see about are quiet, not to say dowdy, in their costumes. While I was in Paris, a few returned *viveurs* gave a supper-party at the Maison Dorée, where the general portion of the guests belonged to the class which used to make the fortune of the *cabinets particuliers*; and, late in the evening, the revel became so uproarious that the sound of the women's voices could be heard on the Boulevards. Forthwith a crowd assembled outside, and informed the landlord that the party must break up at once, or else the establishment would be attacked. At such a crisis as the present a revival of the scandals of the empire was an insult to public feeling. And, with all respect for the exercise of individual liberty, it seems to me this manifestation of popular sentiment was not an unhealthy sign.

In like manner, though Paris had now been at peace for weeks, there was no symptom of the revival of the passionate pursuit of pleasure which distinguished the era of the empire. For the first time for a series of years there were no public balls on the night of the Mi-Carême. An edict was issued on the evening previous forbidding any masquerades on the night in question; but the edict was much criticised by the press, on the ground that nobody had proposed giving any entertainment of the kind. The only ball advertised was one at Salle Valentino; and that was scantily frequented. And as far as I could learn, there was not a single casino or *salle de danse* permanently open in the whole of Paris. There were not half a dozen theatres open in the city; not a single new piece was even advertised. Of course this lack of public amusement was due in no small measure to the fact that almost all the public *entrepreneurs* are ruined, and that the theatre and casino-frequenting public is very short of money. I have no idea that the Parisians are likely to become Puritanical, or to be made forthwith moral and virtuous. Before many months are over, the tide of pleasure will doubtless be again in full flow; but I question it ever reaching the height it did under the reign of Imperialism. It is no great credit to the Parisians that they should have no heart for merry-making, while the Prussians are within a couple of miles of Paris and their guns still command portions of the city. It would, however, be an infinite discredit to the Parisians were it otherwise; and when I am told, as I often am, that they are indifferent to the calamities of France, I think it only fair to say that their outward demeanour was that of a population still stunned by a terrible misfortune.

So, in like manner, it should be acknowledged that the printsellers', book stores, and photograph shops of Paris have undergone an external purification. The inside of the platter may be as foul as ever, but the outside is scoured and burnished. I, like other newspaper readers, had read much of the infamous caricatures of the head of the Imperial family, of licentious literature and crapulous broad-sheets which were openly exposed for sale in the streets. At a previous period this may very likely have been the case. All I can state is, it was not so the other day. There was a portrait of Napoleon III. as a very decrepit, gouty old man in a night-cap wheeled along in a bath-chair, which, with the heading of "Le Retour du Vainqueur," you might see exposed in every print-shop. But this caricature assuredly did not exceed the licence of political warfare; and, with this exception, I hardly saw any caricature of the late dynasty. Nor were the cartoons of the day with which the kiosques were filled of a personal or scurrilous character. The pictures of nude figures, the portraits of Lorettes, and of half-dressed actresses, had well-nigh disappeared from the shop-fronts; and though I suppose you could have found depôts of prurient literature if you had chosen to search for them, I can only say that various shops about the Palais Royal, which I have noticed for years for their display of Holywell Street publications, were either closed or exhibited expurgated assortments.

So, again, there is a marked change—I may add, a marked improvement—in the tone of the public press. I am speaking rather of the social, than of the political, aspects of Parisian journalism. I know of no symptom in the condition of France beneath the Empire which always struck me as more discouraging than the immense circulation of journals like *Figaro*, the *Gaulois*, and their innumerable minor imitators. Day after day the tittle-tattle of the green-rooms; recitations of private scandals in high-life scarcely concealed beneath suggestive asterisks; the chronicles of the Anonymas and Incognitas of Paris, the stories of their liaisons, debts, dinners; the back-stairs gossip of the Court, were recorded in journals to be seen everywhere; by writers who enjoyed—and not without reason—a certain literary reputation. *La Chronique du Libertinage élégant*—such was the description which the proprietor of one of the most successful of these journals gave of his own newspaper; and though the appropriateness of the adjective "elegant" may be questioned, the justice of the description cannot be disputed. Well, all that is changed—for the time, at any rate. Paris does not care to learn how M. le Comte de X——, dining the other day, *en partie fine*, at the "Nid d'Amour," recognised the voice of Madame la Comtesse in the next compartment; or how Mademoiselle Lais upset the Victoria of Mademoiselle Aspasie in driving home from *les Courses*. The *Figaro* and the *Gaulois* have both intermitted the *Chronique Scandaleuse*, and their columns are devoted to subjects of political and national interest. It is true that the gravest issues of the day are treated with somewhat of the old flippancy and jauntiness with which they used to discuss the precise length of an opera-dancer's petticoat, or the *menu* of a Cocotte's dinner; but still there is, to say the least, an infusion of good sense and solid argument and hard thinking. So, likewise, in all the papers I recognised a curtailment of the space devoted to the *Entrefilets* and *Faits de Paris*, an increase in the amount of news given, a disposition to treat grave subjects gravely. The truth I take to be is, that with the revival of political life the French public, corrupt and enervated as it may have become, demands a more healthy pabulum from its literary instructors; and that, as always, the demand has created the supply. Speaking of French journalism, it is worth while recording the fact I have not ever seen noticed elsewhere, that with the restoration of freedom of the press, the practice of anonymous journalism is obviously reviving. In many of the principal journals the political leaders are published without signatures. Whether this change is one for the better or the worse, is a point on which I do not dare to enter. I note it only as a sign of the times.

But of all the changes in the aspect of Paris which most strike a visitor who has not seen the city since the days of the Empire, the greatest is one which it is easier to appreciate on the spot than to describe at a distance. I know not how better to express it than by saying that the life has somehow gone out of Paris. It is not only that the streets are half empty, that carriages have well-nigh disappeared, that the shop-windows are bare of wares, that trade is obviously at a stand-still, that house after house is shut up, that there is no building going on, that beggars are to be met with everywhere; these are but details all this an unavoidable impression forced upon you as you wander about the city, that Paris has outlived its prime. Much of this impression may be owing to the circumstances of the moment, but still even when order is restored under a settled government, I question if the recovery of Paris will be a very rapid, or even a very thorough one. Beneath the Empire Paris was developed by artificial means. The wondrous aggrandisement and embellishment of the city were out of all proportion to the natural growth of the country, marvellous as that growth was. And the artificial stimulus afforded by the Imperial system being removed, the grandeur of Paris has, I think, collapsed for many a year to come. Except in the improbable event of a Napoleonic restoration, any government likely to be established in France must rely more upon the provinces than upon the capital. The desire exhibited by the majority of crowds assembled to elect, elected as it is by universal suffrage, to remove the seat of government from the banks of the Seine, was not merely an ebullition of provincial jealousy or reactionary partisanship, but was the expression of a widespread, popular conviction that the virtual supremacy of Paris is fatal to the welfare of France. While France remains a nation, Paris may, in my judgment, remain its permanent capital. But the government of the future will have no motive to maintain, still less to augment, the importance of Paris; and therefore I see no prospect that in our days Paris will ever recover her pristine grandeur. That her loss may prove the gain of France, must be the wish of all who, like myself, believe that the existence of France as a prosperous and powerful community is essential to the welfare of Europe.

HOW THE JURY LIST IS PREPARED.

THE following somewhat amusing letter appears in the *Times of India*:—

SIR,—The "List of Persons qualified and liable to serve as Jurors in Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay," published this day in a special official *Gazette*, is a paper of such an odd character that I think it deserves some notice in your columns.

Although signed by another officer of the High Court (for whose ability I have too much respect to suppose that he did more than formally sign it), it is, I believe, the production of a much more exalted official, who, in any case, is responsible for it—with the impress of whose genius it is strongly marked.

It seems that we are to continue in this matter far in advance of the old-fashioned practice prevalent in England. All that is required in Bombay in the preparation of the Jury List is for the compiler thereof to say unto the man pitched upon to serve, "come, and he cometh." This is a simple process, but not so fair as the one followed in England, where, at stated intervals, the Jury Lists for each parish are devised by competent persons—the Overseers—who add to, and alter them, as may be necessary, care being taken not to burden the list with the names of deceased persons, or to add to it the name of men who have fair ground for claiming exemption. Here it is quite another affair, and, *solens volens*, once on the list, you must serve; although no opportunity is given to you to show cause why you should not. What cause, for instance, could be shown by the Proprietors of the Chowk Hotel, who, as I have just seen, are the Parsi Jurymen of the Commercial Side, and who are thus subjected to the necessity of supplying the Court with Breakfasts and Dinners, as the reporter to the *Times of India* would feel after revisiting Paris that his country had entered on a better era. The empire has fallen, and Paris has recovered much of the look she wore in earlier and simpler days. How long the reformation may last I do not pretend to guess. But, for the time, the reign of the Cocodès and Cocodettes is at an end. The Victorias have vanished, and the ladies with the decorous gorgeous toilettes, which the *small* journals used to love to chronicle, have disappeared with them. I dare say there is vice and to spare still in Paris, but I am Philistine enough to think that vice, restricted, regulated, and kept in seclusion, is far less injurious to public morals than vice flaunting unrestrained about the streets. The cafés along the Boulevards are no longer crowded with public women, and the few you see about are quiet, not to say dowdy, in their costumes. While I was in Paris, a few returned *viveurs* gave a supper-party at the Maison Dorée, where the general portion of the guests belonged to the class which used to make the fortune of the *cabinets particuliers*; and, late in the evening, the revel became so uproarious that the sound of the women's voices could be heard on the Boulevards. Forthwith a crowd assembled outside, and informed the landlord that the party must break up at once, or else the establishment would be attacked. At such a crisis as the present a revival of the scandals of the empire was an insult to public feeling. And, with all respect for the exercise of individual liberty, it seems to me this manifestation of popular sentiment was not an unhealthy sign.

In like manner, though Paris had now been at peace for weeks, there was no symptom of the revival of the passionate pursuit of pleasure which distinguished the era of the empire. For the first time for a series of years there were no public balls on the night of the Mi-Carême. An edict was issued on the evening previous forbidding any masquerades on the night in question; but the edict was much criticised by the press, on the ground that nobody had proposed giving any entertainment of the kind. The only ball advertised was one at Salle Valentino; and that was scantily frequented. And as far as I could learn, there was not a single casino or *salle de danse* permanently open in the whole of Paris. There were not half a dozen theatres open in the city; not a single new piece was even advertised. Of course this lack of public amusement was due in no small measure to the fact that almost all the public *entrepreneurs* are ruined, and that the theatre and casino-frequenting public is very short of money. I have no idea that the Parisians are likely to become Puritanical, or to be made forthwith moral and virtuous. Before many months are over, the tide of pleasure will doubtless be again in full flow; but I question it ever reaching the height it did under the reign of Imperialism. It is no great credit to the Parisians that they should have no heart for merry-making, while the Prussians are within a couple of miles of Paris and their guns still command portions of the city. It would, however, be an infinite discredit to the Parisians were it otherwise; and when I am told, as I often am, that they are indifferent to the calamities of France, I think it only fair to say that their outward demeanour was that of a population still stunned by a terrible misfortune.

So, in like manner, it should be acknowledged that the printsellers', book stores, and photograph shops of Paris have undergone an external purification. The inside of the platter may be as foul as ever, but the outside is scoured and burnished. I, like other newspaper readers, had read much of the infamous caricatures of the head of the Imperial family, of licentious literature and crapulous broad-sheets which were openly exposed for sale in the streets. At a previous period this may very likely have been the case. All I can state is, it was not so the other day. There was a portrait of Napoleon III. as a very decrepit, gouty old man in a night-cap wheeled along in a bath-chair, which, with the heading of "Le Retour du Vainqueur," you might see exposed in every print-shop. But this caricature assuredly did not exceed the licence of political warfare; and, with this exception, I hardly saw any caricature of the late dynasty. Nor were the cartoons of the day with which the kiosques were filled of a personal or scurrilous character. The pictures of nude figures, the portraits of Lorettes, and of half-dressed actresses, had well-nigh disappeared from the shop-fronts; and though I suppose you could have found depôts of prurient literature if you had chosen to search for them, I can only say that various shops about the Palais Royal, which I have noticed for years for their display of Holywell Street publications, were either closed or exhibited expurgated assortments.

So, again, there is a marked change—I may add, a marked improvement—in the tone of the public press. I am speaking rather of the social, than of the political, aspects of Parisian journalism. I know of no symptom in the condition of France beneath the Empire which always struck me as more discouraging than the immense circulation of journals like *Figaro*, the *Gaulois*, and their innumerable minor imitators. Day after day the tittle-tattle of the green-rooms; recitations of private scandals in high-life scarcely concealed beneath suggestive asterisks; the chronicles of the Anonymas and Incognitas of Paris, the stories of their liaisons, debts, dinners; the back-stairs gossip of the Court, were recorded in journals to be seen everywhere; by writers who enjoyed—and not without reason—a certain literary reputation. *La Chronique du Libertinage élégant*—such was the description which the proprietor of one of the most successful of these journals gave of his own newspaper; and though the appropriateness of the adjective "elegant" may be questioned, the justice of the description cannot be disputed. Well, all that is changed—for the time, at any rate. Paris does not care to learn how M. le Comte de X——, dining the other day, *en partie fine*, at the "Nid d'Amour," recognised the voice of Madame la Comtesse in the next compartment; or how Mademoiselle Lais upset the Victoria of Mademoiselle Aspasie in driving home from *les Courses*. The *Figaro* and the *Gaulois* have both intermitted the *Chronique Scandaleuse*, and their columns are devoted to subjects of political and national interest. It is true that the gravest issues of the day are treated with somewhat of the old flippancy and jauntiness with which they used to discuss the precise length of an opera-dancer's petticoat, or the *menu* of a Cocotte's dinner; but still there is, to say the least, an infusion of good sense and solid argument and hard thinking. So, likewise, in all the papers I recognised a curtailment of the space devoted to the *Entrefilets* and *Faits de Paris*, an increase in the amount of news given, a disposition to treat grave subjects gravely. The truth I take to be is, that with the revival of political life the French public, corrupt and enervated as it may have become, demands a more healthy pabulum from its literary instructors; and that, as always, the demand has created the supply. Speaking of French journalism, it is worth while recording the fact I have not ever seen noticed elsewhere, that with the restoration of freedom of the press, the practice of anonymous journalism is obviously reviving. In many of the principal journals the political leaders are published without signatures. Whether this change is one for the better or the worse, is a point on which I do not dare to enter. I note it only as a sign of the times.

But of all the changes in the aspect of Paris which most strike a visitor who has not seen the city since the days of the Empire, the greatest is one which it is easier to appreciate on the spot than to describe at a distance. I know not how better to express it than by saying that the life has somehow gone out of Paris. It is not only that the streets are half empty, that carriages have well-nigh disappeared, that the shop-windows are bare of wares, that trade is obviously at a stand-still, that house after house is shut up, that there is no building going on, that beggars are to be met with everywhere; these are but details all this an unavoidable impression forced upon you as you wander about the city, that Paris has outlived its prime. Much of this impression may be owing to the circumstances of the moment, but still even when order is restored under a settled government, I question if the recovery of Paris will be a very rapid, or even a very thorough one. Beneath the Empire Paris was developed by artificial means. The wondrous aggrandisement and embellishment of the city were out of all proportion to the natural growth of the country, marvellous as that growth was. And the artificial stimulus afforded by the Imperial system being removed, the grandeur of Paris has, I think, collapsed for many a year to come. Except in the improbable event of a Napoleonic restoration, any government likely to be established in France must rely more upon the provinces than upon the capital. The desire exhibited by the majority of crowds assembled to elect, elected as it is by universal suffrage, to remove the seat of government from the banks of the Seine, was not merely an ebullition of provincial jealousy or reactionary partisanship, but was the expression of a widespread, popular conviction that the virtual supremacy of Paris is fatal to the welfare of France. While France remains a nation, Paris may, in my judgment, remain its permanent capital. But the government of the future will have no motive to maintain, still less to augment, the importance of Paris; and therefore I see no prospect that in our days Paris will ever recover her pristine grandeur. That her loss may prove the gain of France, must be the wish of all who, like myself, believe that the existence of France as a prosperous and powerful community is essential to the welfare of Europe.

HOW THE JURY LIST IS PREPARED.

THE following somewhat amusing letter appears in the *Times of India*:—

SIR,—The "List of Persons qualified and liable to serve as Jurors in Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay," published this day in a special official *Gazette*, is a paper of such an odd character that I think it deserves some notice in your columns.

Although signed by another officer of the High Court (for whose ability I have too much respect to suppose that he did more than formally sign it), it is, I believe, the production of a much more exalted official, who, in any case, is responsible for it—with the impress of whose genius it is strongly marked.

It seems that we are to continue in this matter far in advance of the old-fashioned practice prevalent in England. All that is required in Bombay in the preparation of the Jury List is for the compiler thereof to say unto the man pitched upon to serve, "come, and he cometh." This is a simple process, but not so fair as the one followed in England, where, at stated intervals, the Jury Lists for each parish are devised by competent persons—the Overseers—who add to, and alter them, as may be necessary, care being taken not to burden the list with the names of deceased persons, or to add to it the name of men who have fair ground for claiming exemption. Here it is quite another affair, and, *solens volens*, once on the list, you must serve; although no opportunity is given to you to show cause why you should not. What cause, for instance, could be shown by the Proprietors of the Chowk Hotel, who, as I have just seen, are the Parsi Jurymen of the Commercial Side, and who are thus subjected to the necessity of supplying the Court with Breakfasts and Dinners, as the reporter to the *Times of India* would feel after revisiting Paris

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JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and domestic arrangements maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

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JEEWANJEE & Co.

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